THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

U. S. Chamber at Hankow Shows More Wisdom!

By J. B. P.

As Hankow's "Mystery Man" Sees It!

By Randall Gould

(Correspondent United Press)

The Situation in North China

By Lawrence Impey

America's Place in the China Struggle

By Solomon Bloom

How Long Can Chang Tso-ling Hold Out?

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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1927

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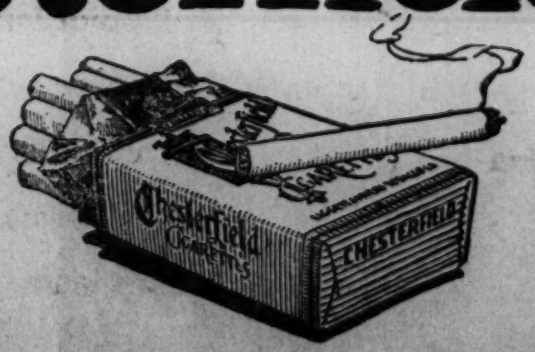

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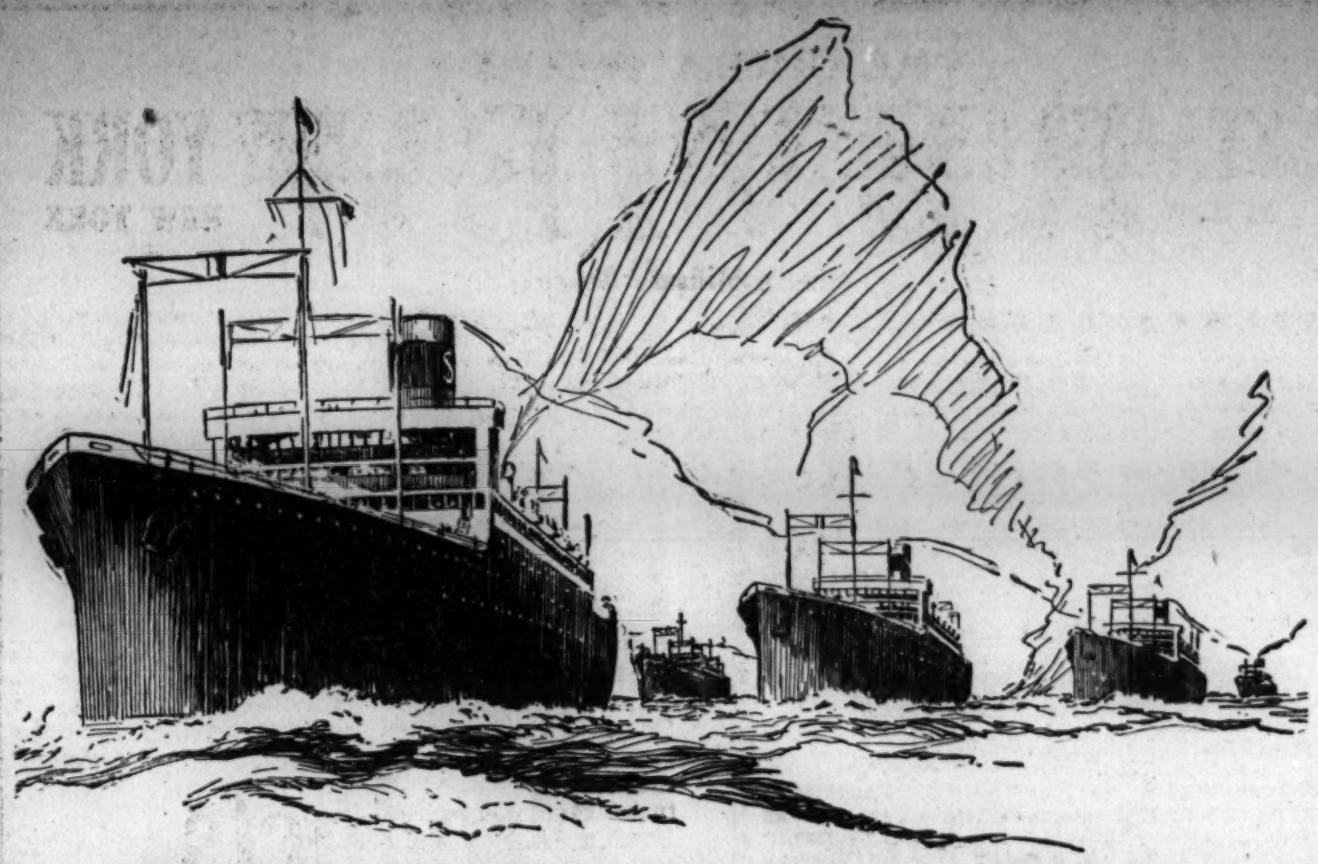

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華民國郵政特准掛號認定爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLI — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1927 — NUMBER 1

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
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SHANGHAI BEGINS TO REGAIN ITS SANITY!

IT IS NO SECRET that the tense atmosphere which has prevailed in Shanghai for so many weeks has begun to improve in the direction of sane thinking. Two things have been responsible for this, the first being President Coolidge's declaration that there was to be no military intervention in China and the second being the arrival of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister from Peking. Although there has been, or at least had been, no meeting between Mr. Lampson and Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government, when these lines were written, it is no secret that unofficial conversations have taken place between representatives of British and Chinese interests leading in the direction of an understanding satisfactory to both sides in respect to the settlement of the Nanking incidents. It is also reported that unofficial conversations have taken place in respect to the question of revising the status of the International Settlement, both sides apparently being in the mood to make compromises. We do not wish to hold out false hopes for an early settlement, but at least the situation looks better today than it did even two weeks ago when the interventionists still held the center of the stage. There are still many problems to overcome, the greatest being the element of 'face' and the next being the radicals on both sides who do not desire any settlement of outstanding problems. The danger in the situation rests chiefly in the fact that any agreement which the British may make with the Nanking Government may be overthrown by radicals in the interior, who are bound to accuse Chiang Kai-shek of selling out to the British. The best way for the British to protect themselves against this is to make such an agreement as cannot be attacked by the radicals or anybody else on the basis of unfairness to the Chinese. The Mixed Court agreement which was negotiated by Sir Sidney Barton with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang last year is an example of what we have in mind. The Nationalists are carrying out this agreement without protest simply because the Mixed Court issue was settled in a way which the Chinese of all classes consider fair. There are still a few foreigners who are attacking the Court agreement, but their protests carry little weight with thinking persons on either side. If Mr. Lampson and Dr. Wu can arrive at an agreement on the Nanking incidents and respecting the future of the International Settlement that approaches the principles of justice laid down in the Mixed Court agreement, neither side need have any fear of the agreement being successfully attacked from any quarter.

A MISSIONARY AND A PIECE OF VICIOUS PROPAGANDA

A FEW DAYS ago a missionary in Shanghai handed to the foreign newspapers and also to the foreign newspaper correspondents a typewritten sheet containing one of the most vicious examples of propaganda against the Chinese Nationalists which we have seen thus far. Attached to the sheet was a rough pen-and-ink drawing showing a figure of a Chinese woman wearing a sort of abbreviated garment resembling a bathing costume, the skirt of which, according to the description "coming down only a few inches below the hips." This apparently was all the woman had on except a pair of sandals. The typewritten text which accompanied the picture stated that some 300 girls clad in this sort of attire were attached to one of the "Communist" armies in one of the "red" provinces in Central China. The article stated that "one of our Christians brought the news from a nearby city(name deleted) which stated that there had arrived ten thousand Communists soldiers and that there were over two hundred young women with them between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, who wore no trousers, but only wore one top garment when walking along the street." In addition to this information the article stated that a letter had been received from Hunan " stating that an official proclamation had been issued requiring all girls over sixteen years of age to be married at once, and the proclamation states that if any girls remain unmarried by a certain time (presumably within a month) the officials will provide husbands for them." This interesting piece of fakery, put out apparently for the purpose of discrediting the Hankow Nationalists, proves quite definitely that propagandists of a certain type lack mentality, our reason for this statement being based upon the fact that this is exactly the same sort of bunk which was put out about Russia following the Soviet revolution and which was later quite definitely shown to be nothing more than the creation of some fertile imagination. It was gratifying to note that only one foreign newspaper in Shanghai "fell" for the propaganda and printed it, the other editors even though normally unfriendly toward the Nationalist cause, nevertheless had too much intelligence and sense of decency to print the stuff.

HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN THESE TRADE FIGURES?

FIGURES were given in *The Review* last week showing that, despite current beliefs to the contrary, the export trade of Shanghai, at least to America, has continued during the present year at its customary volume, and indeed with increases in some important articles, including those which come almost exclusively from the Yangtsze valley. The Yangtsze valley, as the whole world knows, is in the throes of a civil war, and according to very persistent propaganda circulated by the British press in China is the center of all that is most evil in Bolshevism. Since the figures above referred to were issued by the American Consulate General in Shanghai, further statistics as to the trade of the Yangtsze valley are made available by the Maritime Customs. If current gossip were to be believed, trade at Hankow is at an absolute standstill. Yet what do we find from the *Shanghai Daily Customs Returns* for May 25? On that day are made public the manifests of cargo brought from Hankow and arriving in Shanghai on three British ships on one single day, namely May 2. Of one item alone, antimony regulus, the s.s. *Wuchang* brought 2,397 piculs and the s.s. *Loongwha*, 1,680 piculs—these quantities of regulus, in addition to antimony of other grades. A picul be it remembered is 133 lbs—namely fifteen piculs to a short ton of 2,000 lbs. In other words, about 300 tons of antimony are landed in Shanghai in one day on ships loading at Hankow. All this antimony comes from Changsha, in the province of Hunan, the very center of Bolshevism, where business is supposed to be entirely destroyed. Here are some further items brought to Shanghai by the above mentioned steamers: Raw cotton, 6,346 piculs; sesamum seed, 6249 piculs; wheat bran, 2,397 piculs; vegetable tallow, 3,721 piculs; paper,3,251 piculs; cow hides, 1,666 piculs; nutgalls, 792 piculs; wood oil, 2,634 piculs; tobacco leaf, 2,488 piculs. Note particularly the two items last mentioned. Wood oil comes from the upper reaches of the Yangtsze beyond Hankow, particularly Wanshien, which was the place that was bombarded by the British about a year ago, and tobacco comes from Honan, which, according to reports, is one of the most disturbed districts in the whole of China.

PEKING "LEADER" REFUTES INSINUATIONS

GROVER Clark, editor of the Peking *Leader*, who recently returned from America, where he made numerous addresses on behalf of Chinese Nationalism, has issued a statement in connection with the fact that receipts and letters signed by him were found among the documents seized during the raid on The Soviet Embassy. The receipts were for payments received for shares of preferred stock in the *Leader* company, bought by or on behalf of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The rumor thereupon spread that the policy of the *Leader* was influenced by the fact that the Marshal had a financial interest in the paper. Mr. Clark emphatically refutes such an insinuation.

Mr. Clark points out that it has always been the object to get as wide a distribution as possible among all various nationalities and among Chinese in the sale of preferred stock. In the course of an editorial article concerning the matter the *Leader* says: "In February, 1925, the question arose of the purchase by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang of some preferred stock in The Peking *Leader*, Inc. The matter was discussed with Mr. Fartsan T. Sung, acting for Marshal Feng. At that time copies of the Prospectus were sent to Mr. Sung, at his request, accompanied by a letter relative to the purchase of stock by Marshal Feng. This letter made it clear that the only basis on which money would be accepted from Marshal Feng would be for the purchase of regular preferred stock in The Peking *Leader*, Inc., and that the sale of such stock would involve no pledge of support for Marshal Feng."

SHANGHAI LABOR UNION EXPLAINS AIMS

BEFORE the foreign public of Shanghai, or the foreign public anywhere else, takes it for granted that the Shanghai Labor Union is "notorious", as it is generally referred to in the daily newspapers of Shanghai, it is only fair that sympathetic consideration should be given to the aims which it professes to have. Nothing could be more businesslike or regular, or more conducive to a friendly understanding between Capital and Labor than the letter, neatly printed and courteously worded, which the standing Committee for the Reorganization of the Shanghai Labor Union, Huchow Guild,

Chapei, sent out addressed to Shanghai Employers under date of May 23. The essential part of the Union's letter reads as follows:

"While our mission is to safeguard the legitimate interests of the working class, we countenance no hostility towards the employers. We desire to harmonize the relations between the employer and employee, and are eager to see that perfect co-operation should exist. In order that industrial warfare may be eliminated, we should be glad to help you settle disputes and solicit your co-operation with us in this instance.

"We also take the occasion to inform you that on certain days of the year there will be authorized labor demonstrations. On each occasion, advance notice will be given. Such demonstrations are mostly political and have nothing against the employers. In this connection, the Nationalist authorities have proclaimed that on each authorized demonstration day employers, Chinese and foreign alike, should pay their workmen as usual."

U. S. Chamber At Hankow Shows More Wisdom!

By J. B. P.

CONSIDERABLE has appeared in these columns of *The Review* recently regarding the activities of the committee of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai in blindly urging American armed intervention in the internal political affairs of China, which has had the effect of alienating public sympathy here among both the Chinese and right-thinking foreigners. It is therefore gratifying to turn to the American Chamber of Commerce at Hankow which has been following a quite different course in meeting the problems brought about by the Chinese Nationalist revolution. In the *Hankow Herald* (American paper), for May 18 there appears a number of letters which the American Chamber in Hankow has exchanged with Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, which read quite differently from the frantic and untempered (and futile) demands of the American Chamber at Shanghai for armed intervention on the part of the United States. The letter which the Hankow Chamber sent to Mr. Chen apparently was in reply to a request of Mr. Chen for the views of the American merchants in respect to current problems. In the Chamber's letter appeared this sentence:

"The members of this Chamber of Commerce stand ready to cooperate in every way in arriving at amicable settlements concerning any difficulties which may exist but no satisfactory results can be obtained unless negotiations are free of all intimidation, duress and danger of violence to life and property."

THE LETTER which is mainly concerned with labor problems states that "American enterprise in the Hankow area has been subjected to intimidation and threat of violence and had been served with demands so utterly beyond reason as to make negotiations impossible—". Therefore, in view of this situation, the American Chamber suggested to the Nationalist Government that a Bureau of Adjustment be created for the purpose of settling labor disputes. The paragraph in the Chamber's letter on this point read as follows:

"As a suggestion by which many of these difficulties could be overcome this Chamber of Commerce recommends the opening by the Nationalist Government of a Bureau of Adjustment, located at a convenient place within the boundaries in which foreign business is now principally conducted, where business men could make known their difficulties and receive immediate relief if their requests for assistance are just and reasonable. This arbitration office should be in charge of Chinese who understand and speak English readily and who are familiar with the requirements of foreign business as carried on in this center. Lastly, said office must have available for immediate use an adequate police force capable of putting into effect any orders given them and foreigners appealing for assistance as indicated above must be protected from any retaliatory measures, such as have been practised by labor leaders in the past. While labor questions are generally considered as applying to business firms only it must be borne in mind that missionary institutions such as schools, hospitals and the like are in a great many instances equally affected."

THE HANKOW Chamber's correspondence also covers the questions of the students' unions which had forced practically all of the mission schools in the Hankow area to suspend and also took up the matter of taxation in the Hankow district, in which connection the attention of the Hankow Government was called to the obvious fact that "no business, Chinese or American, can continue unless placed upon a firm economic footing which cannot be attained unless assured that no additional imposts, levies or taxes of any nature will be made upon trade in this area except after due notice of at least three months." The Chamber's communication closed with the statement, "*Should Mr. Chen so desire, this Chamber of Commerce stands ready to explain in detail and give specific instances upon which the foregoing suggestions are based.*" According to an introductory notice which the *Hankow Herald* published in connection with the American Chamber's correspondence with Mr. Chen it was stated that although the suggestion that a special police force be formed under a special bureau to adjust labor disputes, was not carried out, "*the suggestion of the American Chamber of Commerce did result in the appointment of a Minister of Labor, and in a consequent slackening of activities against foreigners and foreign firms here.*" Thus does a policy of conciliation win even in Hankow, the alleged center of communism and bolshevism in China.

TO RETURN to the attitude of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and its suicidal policy of urging armed intervention in the face of the almost unanimous opposition of the American people and their government, we would be willing to wager that there wasn't a member of the late Committee of the Chamber in Shanghai who had seen and talked to any officials of the Nationalist Government since it obtained control of the Shanghai area. We would almost be willing to go even further and wager that possibly not more than one or two of the members of the Committee of the American Chamber here has talked to any Chinese official for two or three years. The American Chamber here at Shanghai, shut up in a "hermetically sealed and isolated glass case" from the standpoint of either Chinese opinion or American home opinion, has naturally made mistakes of a most serious nature. It would not be so bad if those responsible for passing the foolish resolutions had to suffer alone for their blunders, but the whole American business community and even the missionaries also have to suffer and all because a few American business men out of touch with current thought either in America or

China, have been influenced by non-American propaganda into making fools of themselves. As the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai is now organized, the members of the Chamber at large have practically no voice in the management of the organization. The Committee, which is composed of eleven members, meets, passes resolutions, cables them to Washington, without ever stopping to consider whether the members of the Chamber at large or the American Community generally, approves or disapproves of the contents of the resolution. That this constitutes a dangerous situation for the entire American community at Shanghai goes without saying, for whether they wish it or not the whole American community is affected more or less by the actions of the eleven men who dictate the policy of the Chamber. When the American Chamber at Shanghai was formed about ten or eleven years ago a serious effort was made to cultivate friendly relations with the Chinese and there were frequent meetings between the membership of the American and Chinese Chambers when matters of mutual interest were discussed. At that time the officers of the Chamber, especially the secretary, made it their business to not only keep in touch with the membership of the organization but also with the Chinese business men who were particularly interested in promoting Chinese-American commercial relations. This was particularly true when Mr. D. J. Lewis was secretary of the Chamber two or three years ago. Mr. Lewis made it his business to keep in intimate touch with the leading Chinese officials and business men and hence was able to assist materially in the promotion of closer and more friendly relations between Chinese and Americans. Contrast the situation which prevailed at that time with the present when one of the officers of the American Chamber was recently heard to state that he "wouldn't belong to any organization which had a 'damned Chinaman' as a member."

OBVIOUSLY it is going to require a considerable period and considerable effort for the American Chamber here at Shanghai to retrieve its previous position of influence as the responsible American organization in Shanghai. A perusal of the dozens of letters and expressions of opinion pertaining to the Chamber's recent actions, which have appeared in the columns of *The Review* and in the Chinese press in recent weeks show unmistakably that the Chamber of Commerce has lost the confidence of many of the responsible members of the American community and worse, it has lost the confidence and aroused the active antagonism of the Chinese of all classes, officials as well as business men. One letter written by the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, which appeared in *The Review* on May 21 indicated quite clearly the sentiment of the responsible Chinese business men and bankers in respect to some recent actions of the American Chamber. Just what should be done is difficult to state at this time, but whatever is done should obviously be in the direction of 'democratization,' or in other words, something should be done to give the American community generally a voice in the affairs of the Chamber. In the first place the membership of the Chamber should adopt a resolution or amendment to the bye-laws which would prevent the Committee of the organization from meeting in secret session and adopting resolutions dealing with the subject of American policy toward China, without first bringing said resolutions before the entire membership for consideration. The mere fact, largely accidental, which places certain men on the Committee of the Chamber, does not at the same time qualify them with superior judgment for passing on matters of international political policy which are taxing the best brains of the world. The average American business man in Shanghai, or anywhere else, is *just average* after all. He is occupied chiefly with his own business affairs and he usually reads *one* newspaper and since the three leading morning newspapers in Shanghai all represent slightly different grades of British official or "Shanghai" opinion as expressed here it is no wonder that he doesn't know what is going on outside of his own little sphere. It is no wonder that many American business men in Shanghai become denationalized and really become a part of what Mr. Arthur Ransome, the English journalist, recently described in his article entitled, "The Shanghai Mind." In order to overcome the present predicament which the American Chamber and in consequence, the American community finds itself in, as stated in the foregoing, something should be done to democratize the Chamber and bring it into accord with current thought both in China and at home. If this is not done shortly the obvious result will be the passing of the Chamber and the development in its place of another organization which would be of genuine service to the entire American community.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol To Command U. S. Naval Units Here

There are some who profess to see the beginning of a new stage in the relations of China and the United States, through the transferrence here of Admiral Mark Lambert Bristol who is expected in Shanghai shortly to take command of the U. S. Naval and Marine forces in China. Admiral Bristol will succeed Admiral C. S. Williams who is returning to Washington after three years of service on the China station.

Considerable interest attaches to Admiral Bristol's appointment due to the fact that he has served as American High Commissioner at Constantinople and was one of the American delegates which negotiated the American-Turkish Treaty of Lausanne, Nov. 23, 1922-Feb. 5, 1923,

Admiral Bristol is a native of Glassboro, N. J., and a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1887. He was on the battleship Texas at the battle of San Diego and served throughout the Spanish-American War. From 1913 to 1916 he had charge of the aeronautical development of the U. S. Navy and in addition has been closely connected with the development of modern gunnery and torpedoes. He assisted in the convoying of American troops to Europe upon the entrance of the United States in the World War and later commanded the Oklahoma battleship division and had charge of the U. S. Naval Base at Plymouth. He was a member of the International Armistice Commission in Belgium in 1918 and since 1919 has had command of the U. S. Naval forces in the Eastern Mediterannean. In 1919 Admiral Bristol was appointed U. S. High Commissioner to Turkey and during the same year served as a member of the International Commission which investigated the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

Admiral Bristol is married, his wife being formerly Miss Helen Beverly Moore of Mobile, Ala. Recently whenAdmiral and Mrs. Bristol applied for a passport vise to travel to China from Europe by way of Russia, the Soviet refused the vise to Admiral Bristol on the grounds that America had refused a vise to Madam Killantai, Soviet Ambassadress to Mexico. The Soviet did, however, offer a transit vise to Mrs. Bristol due to the fact that she was ill.

China Protests to Britain and Japan

In transmitting a protest to Japanese Consul General Yada during the week against the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung, Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, mentioned that the step was unwise as Shantung was intimately connected with the Twenty-one demands.

Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, May 28 transmitted a letter to Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China who is at present in Shanghai, in which he mentioned the following matters as militating against a good understanding between Britain and China:—The flying of British airplanes, particularly over the Woosung forts; British preventing an armored train being ferried across the Yangstze at Nanking; the existence of barbed wire entanglements around Shanghai; the presence of British troops on a war basis in Shanghai.

The Situation In North China

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY.

ANYONE who has been long resident in China can sense in the atmosphere of Peking at the present time that there is something seriously wrong with the health of the state; but the problem which then arises and which no one has yet succeeded in solving is: "What is the sickness and what prescription is best calculated to cure it?"

The symptoms are easily discernible and a few of the more important may be briefly enumerated here:

First and foremost must be considered the economic collapse of the patient, the logical consequence of a long-continued debility which none of the political quacks who have been attending the case have even attempted to cure. For the past fifteen years one group of politicians after another has propounded some specious remedy based on the noxious preparations quoted in the old-style Chinese pharmacopoeia with its dragon's blood, serpent's gall, toad's liver, the finger of a red-headed babe and such like nostrums; and, after uttering a farrago compounded of equal parts of roguery and nonsense, each of these groups has extracted an iniquitous fee from the coffers of the comatose patient and bowed itself out, while at the same time the servitors of the house have held counsel as to their master's sickness and, as a result of their deliberations, have submitted him to the pains and penalties of a protracted series of blood-lettings.

To abandon the use of metaphor and frankly endeavor to estimate the situation in North China as it is, what do we find? Firstly, that the series of cabinets composed of a medley of honest men, rogues, fools, and political weathercocks that ever before every puff of wind seems to have come to an end. Not that there are not candidates enough for any vacancies that might occur, but rather that the situation has become such as to afford these politicians little or no scope for their peculiar talents. For years they have bled the country of every dollar which internal revenues could produce under the somewhat peculiar system of peculation accompanied by extortion which was the vogue, and now they find that the source is running dry.

Cantonese Urged On By Soviets

Not that there is not money enough to be found in China; there is plenty, or rather there would be if the country were governed by an even semi-honest administration. But the situation has been rendered far more complicated recently by the introduction of certain outside factors, to wit the role being played by the Russians and the Japanese. The first-named have very skilfully built up the comparatively negligible Cantonese faction into a possible menace to the peace of the Orient by means of a political program, some political catchwords, and a careful supervision and control of all their political and military movements. The Japanese have seconded their endeavors not because their desire is to further the doctrines of communism therein inculcated but because they believe that the existence of a southern government is the most satisfactory means of maintaining their policy of a China divided against itself. If the endeavors of these two outside forces had been confined to interference in the internal affairs of the country only, things would not have been so bad as far as the world at large is concerned. But the Soviet agents, whom we now know to have been acting under the direct inspiration of Moscow, were far more occupied in destroying the interests of other nations than in furthering what the Cantonese regard as a war of liberation. They were the first to realise that the internal financial situation of the country was nearing chaos, and they forthwith indicated to their so-called allies a somewhat specious remedy. "Away with extra-territoriality" they cried, "abolish these infamous Concessions, the visible signs of China's slavery." And then with mouth to ear they whispered one magic word: "Loot", they said, "Loot". The southern regime took the hint. In a few brief months they had seized the British Concessions along the Yangtse, invaded through an error of judgment the Japanese Concession in Hankow, looted to the extent of many thousands of pounds, insulted, outraged and murdered a number of foreigners in Nanking and elsewhere, and practically bankrupted a hundred or more foreign businesses throughout South China.

The result was that two months later the Powers concerned had merely handed in one futile Note which had been insolently rejected, and had then fallen to quarrelling amongst themselves as to a course of procedure. This lesson had not gone unnoticed in the north by any means, and though the Peking regime has so far maintained peace where foreigners are concerned, it is almost certainly policy rather than inclination that has guided them. Forced by their opposition to the Cantonese and their juxtaposition to the Japanese into an anti-Soviet attitude, they have been compelled through fear of Moscow to attempt to retain the friendship of the other Powers to a degree which should enable them to ask for support in the event of a Russian invasion of the Manchurian frontier. But although foreign lives and property are protected so far, it is their pockets that must pay for it, and that to an extent which has practically dislocated commerce throughout North China. As a good example of this policy of killing the goose which lays the golden eggs one may instance the recent demand of the Chinese authorities at Tsingtao that foreign firms there should forthwith remit five years rent of their premises in advance under pain of cancellation of their leases if they refused. And to this picture of extortionate taxation a dozen more could be added by anyone familiar with the operations of the Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau, the Octroi, and other provincial and central governmental departments.

Chinese Suffer More Than Foreigners

But at that the foreigners do not suffer nearly as heavily as do the Chinese themselves. One need only mention that the exchange rate is now 386 coppers to the dollar as against 150 four years ago to show the extent to which the authorities have debased the coinage. This has naturally resulted in an unprecedented rise in the price of all necessities of life, even the meanest, while the earning power of the lower classes, which is always to be calculated in coppers, has shown but a comparatively small increase, probably not more than fifty or sixty per cent as opposed to the three hundred per cent fall of the copper. One instance of the way in which this works out may be instanced in the additional tax of two dollars a carcase which has recently been put on sheep entering Peking, with the result that the price of mutton has risen steadily from ten to forty cents a pound, a price at which it is obviously unobtainable by the Chinese lower and middle classes. This widespread inflation in the cost of living affects the foreigner equally, of course, but he has the one recourse of putting it onto the cost of his goods brought in for sale, while the Chinese people seem to have no redress at all unless it lies along the path of revolution. This factor alone would probably go far to explain how it was that the Soviet was able to find so many dupes and tools in North China, even under the watchful eye of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and unless conditions improve shortly it is difficult to believe that the communist movement that was over-awed by the execution of Li Ta-chiao and others is more than temporarily subdued.

"Hands off China"

The northern government, so-called, appears to have hopes of rehabilitating its financial position by taking over foreign concessions in Tientsin and elsewhere under the banner of "Hands off China", but although, unlike their southern compatriots, they are prepared to carry out this policy by peaceful means, it is difficult to see now such an achievement can do more than afford them a very temporary relief. As a political warcry for students and soldier-bandits it is all very well, but we have seen already at Hankow and elsewhere that rendition of concessions means a brief looting, an extortionate pressure on foreign business concerns which drives them to withdraw, and then a gradual stagnation under which the once prosperous concession will relapse into the stinking chaos which existed there before the interfering and energetic foreigner arrived.

To revert to our consideration of conditions here in the north; it must be confessed that in spite of the comparative peace which is still maintained; it is somewhat difficult to be optimistic as to the future. Two men in Peking may be said to stand out as possessing a clear understanding of the situation at the present time, namely Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his Chief of Staff, General Yang Yu-ting. But they too are surrounded by a web of Chinese custom which hampers their every step, while they are served by provincial allies and subordinates half of whom are anti-foreign in their sentiments, and who would be only too willing to turn their coats if a sufficient bribe were forthcoming.

A military expert stated the other day that in his opinion it would be impossible for Chang Tso-lin to maintain his position here much longer against the possible pressure of treachery or anti-foreignism throughout North China, the probable result being the arrival of the Cantonese in Peking before the end of September, thus compelling the evacuation of all foreign residents from Peking and Tientsin, unless the Powers should by that time have closed their differences of opinion and decided on united action against the Soviet activities which threatened them.

Peking. May 28, 1927

What The American Press Thinks About It!

Editor Powell And China

(*St. Louis Post Dispatch*)

Editor J. B. Powell of *the China Weekly Review* took with him to China the American tradition of a free press. He does not believe it wise for the Powers to make a display of force against China at this time, and considers it particularly unwise for the United States to do so. He has the courage to say these things in his paper.

Consequently, like our own liberal journals in this country, and like journalism everywhere that holds its intellectual honesty above its material fortunes, Editor Powell finds that to be as honest as that he must have courage. The exploiters of China do not like the utterances of *the Review*, and they have undertaken to gag it. Our own American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, as might have been expected, has joined in this movement and asked the editor to resign his membership.

This greatly interests the Chinese press. Like Editor Powell, himself a graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism, the editors of the Chinese papers were for the most-part educated in American schools of journalism, which teach the great ideal that the press should be free. This is an excellent opportunity for an American editor to prove that this is not impracticable, and if Editor Powell holds out the Chinese journalists are going to be impressed. An ideal proving itself is impressive anywhere.

The editor of *The Review* seems to appreciate the situation. All eyes are on him, and if we may believe the dispatches no more determined looking person ever stood in a breach. It is too bad that he is geographically disqualified and cannot be considered for a Pulitzer prize. Journalism so courageous as that ought not to go unrewarded, no matter how big the world is.

A Real American in China

(*The Milwaukee Journal*)

John B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review* is in bad with the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. He has had the temerity to challenge the chamber's cablegram to Secretary Kellogg, in which American intervention in China was urged. This type of criticism does not register with the chamber leaders. So they ask the *China Review* to surrender its membership, which gives Editor Powell an opportunity to explain and read the chamber a lesson in how citizens abroad should conduct themselves. He says:

"I emphatically am of the opinion that the American people have no business or interest in intervening in China's internal political affairs, and I unqualifiedly am opposed to the American Chamber of Commerce's policy of trying to involve America in complications in this part of the world which, in my opinion, may be far reaching, even to the extent of another world war. The American policy in China always has been predicated upon an open door and equal opportunity, as shown by the Rooseveltian policy of returning the Boxer indemnity and former Secretary Hughes' attempt at the Washington conference to improve the far eastern situation in the belief that America's best interests in the orient might be served by a strong united democratic China."

Mr. Powell is apparently really interested in seeing America preserve its good name with the Chinese, a thing which seems to worry our business brethren in Shanghai less than the momentary security of their comparatively trivial investments. Mr. Powell, as a calm and deliberate person, must have seen that his stand would be highly unprofitable to himself. That he adheres to it is matter for felicitations. For he is absolutely right.

Our Policy in China

(*The Chicago Tribune*)

In the controversy between the *China Weekly Review* and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce we may be thought partisan in indorsing the stand of *the Review*, since its editor is the *Tribune's* correspondent at Shanghai, Mr. J. B. Powell. But though we have a high regard for Mr. Powell, who has been many years in Shanghai and has acquired a very valuable first hand knowledge of Chinese conditions, our opinion that he is right is not wholly based on our confidence in him.

That is to say, our own judgment of what American policy in China should be happens to square with Mr. Powell's so far, at least, as he opposes any general policy of intervention in the usual sense of the term. The duty of our government, in our opinion, is clearly to provide such security for the lives and rights of our nationals in China as national self-respect, justice, humanity, and international law require of us wherever our nationals go into the world. We also would have our government bear its share in the protection of any foreigners caught in China within the radius of our succor if they are endangered. That, it seems to us, is a common responsibility of civilized governments throughout the world. But in any such cooperation it is imperative that our government and its instruments should not be drawn into operations which have a further object and a wider scope than we have here stated.

In short, we heartily indorse Mr. Powell's statement of American policy in his spirited reply to the Shanghai chamber. It is the right and the interest of the United States to keep clear of any interference with the domestic affairs of the Chinese people, save as they may involve the rights of our nationals under international law. We have a sound general policy toward China which the civil war and chaotic conditions do not countermand or alter in principle. It is a policy of friendship to China, opposed to entanglement in Chinese politics or foreign politics in China, pledged to respect Chinese sovereignty whenever that sovereignty is a responsible reality, and concerned sincerely and wholely in the establishment or maintenance of mutually just and profitable relations of commerce and cultural exchange between the Chinese and American peoples. When Mr. Powell says he is unqualifiedly opposed to any effort to involve America in complications of far reaching extent, even to the extreme of another world war, he may or may not be right in his apprehensions, but he will certainly have the indorsement of his fellow countrymen at home in his opposition to any such involvement as may threaten. The American people and we are confident Mr. Coolidge and his government do not propose to seek any advantage in China that one friendly nation may not properly seek in its relations with another. We want no spheres of influence and no special privileges which conditions created by the Chinese themselves do not demand for the proper protection of our nationals admitted to China. Our policy should be and we think is one of firm insistence upon rights recognized by treaties and the comity of civilized nations, and, beyond that, noninterference in China's domestic affairs and a sincere readiness to render such offices of friendship as China may care to ask or receive.

In Shanghai, we more than suspect, Mr. Powell is encountering an especially stubborn and shortsighted policy which has had much to do with antiforeignism in that region and which plays into the hands of native extremists and of Russian agents of intrigue. Neither our government nor our people intend to be drawn into the support of such policy, and Mr. Powell, we think, has acted wisely as well as courageously in challenging it.

Avoiding War In China

(*The Washington Post*)

Apparently authentic reports have been received from Peking to the effect that the American Minister will not take part in discussing or framing a note to the Cantonese government imposing sanctions as a result of the Nanking outrages. Whatever action the Untied States may take will be independent, and it will not take the form of an ultimatum or the exercise of force.

It is stated that the American attitude has caused intense disappointment in foreign circles in China and that Americans at Shanghai share in this disappointment. The belief of these foreigners and Americans in China is that the Cantonese government is trying to drive a wedge between the United States and the other powers. The foreigners hold that concerted and aggressive action by the powers will put a stop to the outrages, but that if the Chinese are convinced that the powers are in disagreement there will be serious trouble.

Against this theory is the interest of the United States and its citizens as a whole. The United States has no interests in China which could for an instant overshadow the great object of maintaining peace and friendship with China. There is no reason for joining other powers in making reprisals for the Nanking outrages. Only one American was killed; but even if 100 Americans had been killed, it would still be the duty of the United States government to consider the end of the Chinese situation, and to determine whether or not it were wise to run the risk of a war whose consequences might involve the whole world.

The aggression of outside powers against the Chinese at this juncture is like pouring gasoline upon fire. All factions in China are agreed upon throwing off foreign influence. The Chinese armies are no longer contemptible bands of mercenaries, but are well armed and efficient. The one thing that would unite them and make them a terrible menace to world peace would be an attempt by the outside powers to seize

Chinese territory. If the United States should join in aggression upon China it would find that, instead of obtaining satisfaction for outrages already committed, it would condemn thousands of other Americans to death and find itself involved in war in the Far East, where it has no vital interest and where victory, even if it were obtained in the end, would be empty and inglorious.

The battle flag of the United States has never been unfurled except in defense of American independence, honor, or vital interest. There is no cause of war with China. Further outrages against Americans will perhaps occur, if American citizens refuse to leave the fighting zone. Those outrages will not be sufficient reason for war. Any action taken by the Chinese against other powers is not the concern of the United States. Appeals to Americans to join in aggressive action against the Chinese on the ground that all foreign interests are endangered have fallen upon deaf ears in Washington. The Americans in China who are clamoring for aggression by their government are evidently actuated by their commercial interest and not by patriotism. They do not represent the American people.

There is good authority for stating that American forces are in China for the sole purpose of protecting American life and property. President Coolidge is following the same policy in China that he is following in Central America. He is not joining with other powers to enforce a political policy. He is evidently determined to avoid making commitments that might range the United States with other powers in antagonism to the Chinese nation. In this policy he is sustained by the American people.

American Labor And The China Situation

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, in The American Federationist)

The revolutionary movement in China, which has attracted so much attention, is the culmination of a growing desire on the part of the Chinese people for the enjoyment of self-government and the blessings of liberty and freedom.

For many years a spirit of discontent has manifested itself in China and as a result a progressive movement having for its objective the establishment of a Nationalist republican form of government has been gaining strength and power.

This growing demand for the establishment of a free China has been accentuated by the action of certain foreign governments in demanding the enjoyment of extra-territorial rights and special concessions in Chinese territory.

As in all movements of this kind many destructive forces manifest themselves. The subdued feelings of groups of people who resent the imposition of injustice and wrong are given full play. During such experiences the people are susceptible to destructive influences and are in a frame of mind to absorb and espouse destructive doctrines. This is taking place in China.

Communism and the communistic philosophy will make some headway, temporarily at least, in China, but there is little danger of this destructive influence gaining much headway among the great majority of the Chinese people. The history, tradition and characteristics of the Chinese people are against the acceptance of such a fallacious doctrine. There is no fundamental basis, either in the lives, characteristics or minds of the Chinese people, upon which a Communist government could be built. There is no danger of a revolution in China resulting in the establishment of a soviet government or a government of communistic rule.

The United States has disavowed any intention of territorial encroachment or the enjoyment of any material advantage in China. It has officially declared its only purpose is to protect American lives and property in China. The laboring people of the United States would be opposed to our Government doing anything more in China than to extend the protection to American lives and property which the government of the United States is under obligation to give to its citizens when in danger.

The American labor movement believes that the Chinese people should be given the widest and fullest opportunity to establish a government of their own choosing and to exercise its sovereignty without interference from other nations. The great powers which have admittedly been encroaching upon Chinese territory should immediately declare their purpose to withdraw from Chinese soil, to give up every concession which they had gained through force or otherwise and thus leave China free to work out its own destiny.

Such action would give recognition to the commonly accepted principle of self-determination of the people and the right of all nations, great and small, weak or powerful to settle their own national, social and political problems in their own way and in accordanee with their own ideals.

America's Place in the China Struggle

BY SOLOMON BLOOM

Member of Congress from New York

NOW is the time for all good Americans to let the Washington administration know that they are in hearty sympathy with its evidently strong preference for a liberal policy toward China.

Throughout history, of all the great powers, the United States alone has a uniform record of national fair dealing with the Chinese.

The Chinese appreciate it. From the best educated of the intelligenzia to the most unlettered coolie, every Chinese, at his bitterest against his land's foreign oppressors, always has made an exception in favor of America, as his country's friend.

The Chinese today are in the midst of a titanic struggle to take their place among the world's free, self-respecting peoples.

There is no denying it—if they succeed, it will be to the prejudice of certain selfish foreign interests which have exploited them for generations.

It will not be to the world's prejudice. The world will be better for a modern, progressive, independent China, but it will be somewhat at the individual expense of foreign groups which have fattened through her years of disunion and misgovernment.

Such an era of turbulence as China is experiencing necessarily is a time of danger.

A foreigner in a war-torn country is aware that he runs risks—risks of accident and even of deliberate violence, for lawless men are abroad in wartime, life is cheap and responsibility is hard to fix.

Is it surprising that unfortunate incidents, involving foreigners, have occurred in the mighty clash between the forces of China's warring four hundred millions?

They have occurred—a few of them.

The offended powers have sought an accounting for them from the Chinese.

This was perfectly legitimate.

A question arises, however, as to the various powers' purposes—behind their demands upon the Chinese authorities.

Five powers made them—Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy.

All five said the same thing in their representations to the Chinese, but there is the best reason for believing that the British and American governments, at any rate, did not mean the same thing.

America required redress for a wrong, but clearly required it as from a friendly people who, in the turmoil of war, had offended unwittingly and were confidently expected to make any honorable amends within their power.

The British as clearly planned punitive action, to bring Chinese again under the foreign domination of which they had been the chief beneficiaries.

With a policy so unlike Britain's, it was obvious that the United States should have joined the London government in no communication to the Chinese.

The British, however, desperately anxious to secure America's backing in an enterprise which good judges estimate will require a million troops for twenty years, were insistent on joint action by the five powers.

They succeeded to the extent of inducing Washington to join them, the French, the Italians and the Japanese, in "identic notes" to the Chinese nationalist leaders, but Washington, to its great credit, refused to sign until the notes had been so modified as to avoid closing the door on further negotiations.

To the Chinese reply—moderately worded and conciliatory, as is generally conceded, but not conclusive—another communication from the powers is now called for.

Again we shall have the British endeavoring to enlist the United States in an enormous military operation in the Far East.

No American should sleep easy until the state department has safely turned down this plan to hazard billions of his country's money, rivers of blood and the friendship of a nation, to make the Orient safe for a few foreign interests.

Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1927.

U. S. Saves Europe From Gigantic Blunder In China

BY ALBERT W. FOX

(*In the Washington Post for April 25*)

BY their refusal to join the other powers in threatening sanctions against the nationalist government of China, President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg have apparently paved the way for peaceful negotiations to supplant war measures in adjusting differences between China and the powers.

Coincident with reports from Peking that American Minister MacMurray is not taking part in the discussions of the Peking diplomatic corps relative to a second identic note on the subject of sanctions to enforce the allied demands made upon Eugene Chen, the nationalist foreign minister, comes a statement from the Chinese nationalist headquarters that all groups in China are willing to enter into negotiations on the subject of the unequal treaties, which constitute the root of the present trouble. This, in effect, is an acceptance of Secretary Kellogg's note of January 27 proposing such negotiations. C. C. Wu, who is expected to share the duties of foreign minister with Eugene Chen, has made the suggestion for negotiations.

The refusal of the United States government to join the powers in threatening sanctions by a second identic note does not represent any vacillation or change of policy on the part of the President or Mr. Kellogg. On the contrary, it simply means that persistent efforts to cause a weakening or vacillating American policy have failed. From the beginning Mr. Kellogg has been against sanctions in any form. He has never even anthorized Mr. MacMurray to consider or discuss such a program. No amount of foreign pressure has caused a deviation in Mr. Kellogg's course, it is declared.

Chiang Kai Shek, who apparently dominates the situation in the Kuomintang, is entrusting Eugene Chen with the duty of carrying the negotiations with the powers over the Nanking affair to their conclusion. Wu has so far not accepted the proffered post in the foreign service of the Kuomintang, but it is hoped that he will later. Chen's work as foreign minister has been due to the fact that Wu declined to exercise the role which he occupied because of differences with the radicals in the Kuomintang. Chen's position all along has been that of acting foreign minister, while Wu's role has been that of foreign minister, who delegated his duties to Chen to perform. The return of Wu to his post will not mean a break between Wu and Chen, it is explained here.

With the temporary lull in the situation, attention here is attracted to the curious trend of developments whereby Great Britain and powers who are members of the League of Nations and presumed to be pledged to peace are advocating war measures, if not actual war which may lead to unthinkable consequences, while the United States, not a member of the League of Nations, has assumed the burden of preventing war and maintaining peace. And an equally curious feature commented upon yesterday is the fact that America's restraining influence in the present crisis seems to have been the only factor which has prevented the powers from precipitating another war conflagration before ten years have elapsed since the end of the world war, which statesmen have so frequently and solemnly characterized as the last war which civilized nations would permit.

Some diplomats say frankly that it would have required only a little more of the "blundering aggressiveness" of certain of the powers in the Far East to ignite a conflagration involving 400,000,000 Chinese, to say nothing of other powers certain to become involved. Why the League of Nations has closed its eyes to this war danger and given America the task of holding the powers in check is another question which remains unanswered here.

Meanwhile, there was comment yesterday on the fact that the European powers appear to have been saved—at least temporarily—by America from committing the same sort of blunders which characterized their dealings with Turkey and Russia. The powers united military forces in Turkey to support an overwhelming Greek army in carrying out a program of international force. The Turks, stripped of fighting units by the treaty of Versailles, and seemingly at the mercy of the aggressors, rallied to the battle cry to defend their homesteads against foreigners, and the result was the forces in Turkey which the allies sought to crush rose to power, swept the invaders into the sea and formed the nationalist government they possess today.

The excuse for this devastating war which was the British report that Christians were being massacred by the Turks, turned out to be a hoax, according to the official investigation of the interallied commission, which report incidentally has never been given to the public. It is partly because of this that some of the reports emanating from Shanghai are scrutinized very closely.

With respect to soviet Russia, the employment of military force in support of the white Russians had precisely the opposite effect from that intended. Interallied forces attacked Russia via Siberia, via European points to the north and south and contributed untold thousands of rifles, arms, ammunition and supplies to the Russian forces seeking to wrest control from the reds. But the cry of foreign aggression and the threats which were implied against homesteads in Russia increased the strength of the comparatively unarmed reds to such an extent that the interallied program collapsed before it.

Thus, in Turkey and Russia the elements which foreign military aggression sought to destroy were made masters of the situation in each country. With these object lessons fresh in their minds, some of the diplomats here maintain that foreign aggression against any group in China, especially the radicals of the Kuomintang, will inevitably mean that all other Chinese groups will sink into insignificance before the group or groups made the objects of foreign attacks. In other words, the surest way to put the Chinese radicals and antiforeign elements in complete control is for the allies to attempt to solve the present problem by war measures, sealing up ports, bombardments and shrapnel.

Sabotaging America?

(*The Nation, N. Y.*)

JOHN VAN ANTWERP MacMURRAY, United States Minister to China, Frank P. Lockhart, United States Consul General at Hankow, and Admirals Hough and Williams on the Yangtze River act as if they were engaged in a conspiracy to sabotage Washington's effort to keep out of too entangling alliances in China. They want us to join with Britain and the other Powers in an ultimatum-and-gunboat policy. They want to deliver a note to the Hankow Government, giving it forty-eight hours to sign on the dotted line, and to blockade the whole Yangtze River region if it refuses to comply. They have told the newspaper correspondents and their British friends where they stand, and the result is, of course, a howl of protest from China.

Obviously, a diplomatic or naval official has a right to his own views. We would not deny him the right to express them, to his Government and even—in ordinary times—elsewhere. But when a man whose salary is paid by the people of the United States devotes his time not merely to attempting to convince his Government of its error, but to public propaganda and official action contrary to its policy, he belongs in another category. Ambassador Page used his official position in London in an effort to sabotage the Wilson policy in the early years of the war; and most people today agree that his course was shocking if not actually treacherous, however sincerely he believed in it.

There is, of course, the sinister possibility that Washington is speaking one language to the American people, and another in private dispatches to its representatives on the scene of action. President Coolidge told the American people that he regarded Hankow's reply on the Nanking incident as "conciliatory and to a certain extent responsive"; Mr. MacMurray, while instructed not to join with the other Powers, is reported to be preparing another note of protest. Meanwhile the admirals act as if in alliance with the British. American warships convoy British merchant ships up and down the Yangtze; American troops in China act not only in cooperation with the British but on occasion under command of British senior officers. Is this local insubordination, or has Washington a double face?

Mr. Thomas Steep cables to the New York *Herald Tribune* that while the United States has only 6,000 troops at Shanghai, compared with 21,000 British, we have more airplanes than they and twice as many trucks. Our 16,000 tons of equipment, including guns and ammunition, he says, exceeds that of the British. What is it all there for? We have even sent, California papers assure us, a shipload of coffins, as part of our extraordinary preparedness. The friendly missionaries have been instructed to abandon their posts, and only a handful of hostile business men remain above Shanghai. There are as many American troops in China today as American civilians—and more are arriving every day. For protection only?

A frightened little foreign community in Shanghai seems to be stampeding half the world. Many Americans on the spot have succumbed to the panic; the American Chamber of Commerce has even ousted (attempted to oust) the brave American editor, J. B. Powell, who objected to the provocative policy of Shanghai's Municipal Council. But the American people as a whole, it is plainer every day, do not want to be drawn into intervention. Will Washington not heed them, and put a check-rein on the hotheads in China?

More Cartoons on the China Situation

A RUSSIAN CARTOON

"SHANGHAI IS TAKEN!"

A Russian cartoon cheer for the Cantonese.

—*Iviestia* (Moscow).

THE INFANT HERCULES

The Infant Hercules

—FROM LIFE

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

—Pease in the Newark *News*

HIS EASTER EGG

As Hankow's "Mystery Man" Sees It

BY RANDALL GOULD
United Press Staff Correspondent

CHINESE Nationalist soldiers are better men today, in fighting ability and endurance, than any European soldiers; they will press their way irresistibly northward to Peking by August at latest.

Such is the view, voiced in an exclusive interview with the United Press, of the Russian "mystery man" who has played a leading part in the guidance of the military flood which has swept up from Canton. He is Zoi Vsevolodovitch Gallin, advisor to the Nationalist Government's military Council and rgiht-hand man to General Chiang Kai-shek until the recent break.

Gallin seems even younger than his thirty-eight years; he is keen, athletic, with a stocky body and the large strong hands of a boxer. His face is clean-shaven save for a small close-cropped mustache; when he smiles he is boyish; when he's serious he is the image of a first-class fighting man. He has been in China since 1923 and in political and military work since 1914, having seen service in both the World War and in Russia's civil war. Gallin is a human dynamo and to the ear of a foreign interviewer his pungent Russian phrases snap like electric sparks.

Northern and Southern Armies Compared

"In technical equipment such as machine-guns and mortars, there is no doubt that Mukden has the upper hand," says Gallin. "In men, in officers, in spirit, the Southerners have an overwhelming superiority which has won them great victories already and which makes the great issue of the present situation not 'Will Peking be captured?' but rather 'Will the Mukden forces be able to fly back to Manchuria, or will they be overwhelmed before they can escape?' This issue will be decided not near Peking, but many miles before Peking is reached—and soon.

"In some political matters the Nationalists are not, at present, a unit. In military offensive against the North, however, they are all of one mind. They are acting together against the North and they are winning.

"The Nationalist soldier has learned to maneuver; he has learned to attack with the bayonet; he has learned how to conduct night battle; he understands that he is fighting for the masses of China, and he has direct contact with the peasants, which gives him a great moral force wholly lacking in the Northerners.

"The Nationalist soldier quickly acquaints himself with the most efficient methods of destroying human life. He doesn't know all of them yet, but he has shown that he can achieve success with his mere rifle over the big guns of his Northern enemies. Nationalist officers have less school training than the Fengtien officers, but their experience gained in the northern campaign more than offsets this lack.

Cantonese Endure Hardships Cheerfully

"Last November I saw Cantonese soldiers in the field dressed in short trousers and shirts as in the South, shivering through a freezing night in Kiangsi and driving into a bayonet charge the next morning without thought of hesitation. The Nationalist soldier is wonderful. He asks neither money nor supplies, he undergoes hardships no foreign soldier could bear, and he fights like a demon.

"I have no doubt whatever that a unified China will be able to create a great modern army equal in fighting ability to any army on earth."

In the fullest detail, Gallin outlined the disposition of forces on both sides, number of men in the various units, and the strategy to be employed. Chang Tso-lin's leaders, contemptuous of the short stature and poor equipment of the Nationalist troops, allowed themselves to make a monumental blunder, in Gallin's view. This was planting their main force too far south on the Peking-Hankow railway. He believes that a combination of movements will shatter the famous Fengtien army as a result, of this error.

Here is the line-up of available forces on both sides, as estimated by Gallin:

Northerners

Chang Tso-lin's Fengtien army—180,000 bayonets, according to estimates of early this year. Gallin throughout estimates number of actual fighting men. He says that all told the Fengtienites number from 200,000 to 300,000, but that it is largely a "paper" strength.

Chang Tsung-chang's Shantung army—80,000 bayonets.

Sun Chuan-fang's followers between the Grand Canal and the sea—only about 25,000 to 30,000 bayonets remain.

Southerners

Main Nationalist army, without regard to any division since the army is fighting a common foe—140,000 to 180,000 bayonets.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun—80,000 to 100,000 not counting those remaining in Shensi, which would bring the total to 100,000 to 120,000 bayonets all told.

Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi army—75,000 to 90,000.

"Numerically we have a great advantage, but that is not the most important thing," continues Gallin. "On the political and moral side the Southerners have an even greater power."

Significance of Southern Strategy

It is in the distribution of these various forces that the significance of Southern strategy versus the Northern variety is apparent, Gallin declares. Mukden has, he feels, made a fatal error in concentrating more than 70,000 bayonets on the Honan front south of the Yellow River, where they can speedily be "squeezed" by combined movements of the Hankow Nationalists from the south and Feng Yu-hsiang crossing in from the westward over the Yellow River to cut their line to the north. Forces in Suiyuan (about 15,000), in the Peking region (20,000 to 25,000) and on the northern part of the Peking-Hankow railroad (30,000 to 35,000) are no more than defensive bodies in comparison to the forces of Feng, Yen, and the Cantonese coming up from Hankow, he believes.

While the Fengtien men are known to be good soldiers, the Shantung army of Chang Tsung-chang is little more than a rabble and even the reputed invulnerability of the White Russian units has been shown to be hollow, according to Gallin. Sun Chuan-fang's men have lost sixty percent of their fighting strength since their late drubbing, though but recently their organization was the nearest in China to regular Occidental standards. Therefore Gallin believes the task of the Nationalists pushing North from Nanking, by a flank movement from the west, will not be a hard one.

Honan province's famous "Red Spears," a sort of provincial home guard, gave the Nationalists some trouble at first, but are now cooperating with them against the Fengtienites, Gallin says.

"The time has passed when the unaffiliated generals doubted our strength," adds Gallin. "At first, after wavering our way because of our reported successes, they tended to join with the Northerners because of the smallness of our soldiers and their lack of equipment. Now the tide has turned. They realize we are winnin g and these generals are joining with us in earnest. Nobody now looks on the Nationalist armies with contempt. The wisdom of this new attitude will be amply proved within the next few weeks, during which we shall complete our victory over all China."

China Still a Center of World News

That China, and particularly Shanghai, continues to be a center for newspaper correspondents, was indicated in the arrival last week of F. B. Riley who will represent the *London Times* and Max Miller, foreign correspondent for the N. E. A., (*Newspaper Enterprise Association*) an organization associated with the Scripps-Howard Newspapers of the United States. Mr. Riley who has been engaged in educational and editorial work in Mesopotamia, arrived in Shanghai from New York City where he spent considerable time with the International Institute of Teachers College, N. Y. and later was appointed correspondent for the *London Times* in New York. Both Mr. Riley and Mr. Miller expect to spend several months in China.

Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondent for the *North American Newspaper Alliance*, H. Francis Misselwitz of the *New York Times* and Randall Gould of the *United Press* who have been in Hankow for some time returned to Shanghai last week. Messrs. Gould and Misselwitz will probably remain in Shanghai for some time while Mr. Sheean plans to return to Hankow. Frederick Moore who has been representing the *New York Times* in Shanghai and Thomas F. Millard, correspondent for the *New York World*, are planning to return to the United States shortly, according to report.

A Victory for American Diplomacy

The following despatch is from The China Weekly Review's Washington Correspondent:—

Washington, May 26—The threatened break between Great Britain and Soviet Russia does not directly involve or affect the United States. However, it is generally regarded here as a victory for American diplomacy since England is now forced to accept the position of the United States in respect to non-intercourse with the present regime in Russia.

It is thought here that Canada will ultimately join England in placing a practical boycott upon the Soviet on behalf of the English-speaking nations.

The State Department is witholding any information, if it has any, relative to the reported inauguration of an American move to settle the Nanking incident.

Alfred Sze on U. S. Policy Toward China*

SOME critics who have not been wholly satisfied with the trend of events in China during recent months, have sought to lay what they conceive to be the blame upon the influence exerted in China by American political ideas and ideals as carried into China by students who have been educated in America or as taught in the American missionary school and other educational institutions in China receiving financial support from America. The fact of this American influence I gladly admit, but esteem it a matter for congratulation rather than for regret. It is true that the leaders of New China are endeavoring to secure the realization in China of those doctrines of liberty and equality, and of mutual respect and friendliness, of peace and cooperation between the sovereign States of the World, which are accepted in America as the foundation of domestic happiness and of international concord and morality.

And it is with great satisfaction that I find that the leaders of political thought in America as well as the mass of their followers have a true appreciation of what is occurring in China, and are determined that the United States shall not be led by casual or fortuitous events to place any obstacle in the way of the realization by China of political unity, and the attainment of that status of full equality with the other nations of the world to which she is justly entitled.

This appreciation and this friendly and enlightened policy I find expressed in the recent address of President Coolidge, before the United Press; in the declarations of the Secretary of State; in the public statement last Monday of Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; in the addresses of Senator Borah, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate; and in the Resolution introduced by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of which Mr. Stephen G. Porter is the Chairman,—a Resolution which was approved by the House by a vote of 259 to 43.

If one were to judge by certain statements appearing in the press, the position of Great Britain is not so unequivocal, but I do not hesitate to say that I am not greatly influenced by these reports, for I am convinced that Great Britain will not depart from that policy which Sir Austen Chamberlain recently declared in the British Parliament which was that his government would act with regard to China not with the purpose of securing some temporary satisfaction of interest or prestige, but with an eye to the results to be obtained in the long years to come, and that, guided by such a far-sighted view, his government would pursue a policy of conciliation and friendship toward China.

His Excellency the British Ambassador to the United States in a speech delivered only day before yesterday at New Orleans emphasized the fact that Great Britain desired the confidence and friendship of America, that this friendship and cooperation could be secured if Great Britain were able to promote peace and friendship in Europe. He did not mention China specifically but it goes without saying that Sir Esme's statement has an equal application to my country.

The United States in the past has not hesitated to assume the leadership among the Powers, by independent action if necessary, in promoting peace in the Far East and in preserving against possible attacks the sovereignty and territorial and administrative integrity of China; and I am sure that, when the situation seems favorable, the United States will not fail again to point out the way by which may be obtained a solution of the present controversies between China and the other Powers which will be fundamental and permanent in character because providing at once for the protection and promotion of the legitimate interests of the Powers and for the satisfaction of the demands of the Chinese people that their State should receive equal and reciprocal treatment as a sovereign member of the Family of Nations.

*Address of Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, before the Washington Central High School Alumni Banquet at the City Club, April 29,1927.

American Legation May Move To Tientsin

The following telegram is from The China Weekly Review's Washington Correspondent:—

Washington, June 1—President Coolidge let it become known today that a plan is on foot to remove the American Legation and staff from Peking to Tientsin in case there are prospects of serious disturbances in the Peking area. The President stated that he thought it might become advisable to get the American Legation into closer communication with the sea, hence the contemplated removal to Tientsin. It was stated that the American Government has no intention of permitting a repetition of the Conger incident in the Boxer Rebellion, which would have the effect of forcing the United States to send a military expedition into China.

It was also announced that part of the American Marine contingent at Shanghai or Manila may be transferred to North China, presumably to Tientsin, but that the transfer will not be extensive.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling's secret agent in the United States, presumably an American has just made public a statement from the Mukden warlord, to the effect that no Northern troops have as yet come into conflict with the Southern or Nationalist troops, despite reports to this effect from China. Chang's agent claims that the fighting which has taken place has been between the Nationalist forces and 'buffer' troops and that Chang's best troops, well equipped, are now being prepared for opposing the Southern forces. He declares that no Nationalist troops will be permitted to cross the Yellow River.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, according to his agent here, is strenuously urging cooperation with France, England and the United States together with other powers in a campaign against communism. The agent is here specifically for the purpose of trying to arrange for the cooperation of the United States with Chang Tso-ling.

There is no comment here, from the standpoint of the Administration in respect to the recent address of Ambassador Herrick, in which the American Ambassador to France assailed Sovietism in France.

In his Memorial Day Address at Arlington Cemetery, President Coolidge in reference to American relations with China, Nicaraugua and Mexico and the forthcoming Armament Conference, declared that "we want our relations with other nations to be based, not on a meeting of bayonets, but of minds."

May 30 –A Double Memorial Day in Shanghai

It so happens that the shots in Shanghai that were heard round the world two years ago were fired on May 30, and as a result China observes that day as Memorial Day—as also does the greater part of the United States of America.

The day was observed, both by the American community and the Chinese community in Shanghai, with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. The Chinese, of course, confined their mass meetings and demonstrations to the regions beyond the International and French Settlements, as not only had the Settlement authorities set their faces sternly against any parades or other manifestations within the foreign controlled area, but the Chinese authorities on their part equally insisted that nothing should be done to give foreign forces stationed here any occasion for engaging in military activities.

The Chinese held two monster meetings during the afternoon, one in Chapei and the other at the West Gate. The meetings were enthusiastic, but altogether orderly. Pamphlets devoted to various patriotic and Nationalist themes were widely distributed and several impassioned addresses were made, calling for the abolition of special privileges at present enjoyed by foreigners in China. Prominent among the speakers at the West Gate was a Chinese girl of tender years who spoke with much emotion and apparently greatly impressed her audience.

A group of newspapermen at present in Shanghai, representing American and British journals, attended the West Gate meeting and was courteously received.

Inside the Settlement limits the majority of the Chinese shops either closed their shops or put up their shutters. Many of them bore the inscription: "Remember Our Enemy of May 30." The large stores in Nanking road were closed and early in the day the scene of the shootings two years ago was visited by large crowds, but no disorders took place.

The American community observed the day in accordance with the precedents set at home and here in Shanghai. The American Troop of the S. V. C. and American marines and sailors from ships in the harbor assembled at the Race Course, from where they marched to the Bubbling Well road cemetery. The ceremonies at the Cemetery were presided over by Consul General Gauss, the principal address being made by Judge C. S. Franklin. The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* band and the Marine Band furnished music.

WHAT THEY SAY!

Hankow, May 20, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—Your cause is right and you are on the right side, so fight on! G. T. B. F.

(Chinese Merchant)

Peking, May 10, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—It seems to me that the East has never given the West a more difficult problem to solve than China does at the present. Even the greatest Occidental thinkers would be unable to find a completely satisfactory and safe solution, and people who are not specialists in psychology feel necessarily nothing else but a most unexpected and violent shock. Not only commercial and industrial enterprises, but all conceptions of the East formed by Occidentals up to this day, are shaken to the very foundations and in danger of complete breakdown.

China's ancient civilization is regenerating itself and the travail is intensely painful, not only to herself but perhaps still more to outsiders. In spite of all, however, the law of nature must take its course. Opposition is out of the question, and, if one is unable to lend active assistance, one must, at least, keep perfectly cool and calm. The preservation or rebirth of one of the three great civilizations on earth cannot be effected without a considerable amount of egoism.

Being a newcomer in the field of material advancement, China cannot help being drunk with hope and attempting everything in order to realize anything. You are representing, as far as I can see, the essential spirit of American civilization in China, by giving China freedom even to commit mistakes, not only at her own expense, but also at that of the West, because China has been all too long merely passive and must, at any cost, become active again. I wish you success and hope the American public will welcome your unselfishness. I ask you whether you think that an organization of a group of foreigners who share your views, could be helpful?

AN AMERICAN

St. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—The last few days I have read much about your stand in respect to the opposition of the American Chamber of Commerce to your policy regarding non-intervention in China. The story was played up amazingly and seems to have attracted more attention than any other story from China recently. It has had the tendency to create a strong sentiment for you in this country.

P. M. C.

The University Club, St. Louis, May 3, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—Thought you might be interested in the enclosed editorial (published elsewhere in this week's issue of *The Review*), from the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* endorsing your stand on non-intervention in China. The editorial is able and complimentary. The United States expects you to live up to the "American Tradition for a Free Press," and Hannibal, your home town, knows you will!

GEORGE A. MAHAN

Chicago, April 30, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—You may be sure we are very much interested in your stand before the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. We know precisely the class of ex-patriots you are up against. There are fully as many as active in Paris and London, and your statement of editorial policy was like a breath of fresh air.

JOSEPH PIERSON

Columbia University, New York, April 29, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—A despatch from Shanghai in the *New York Times* of April 27 announced that *The China Weekly Review* of which you are editor had been expelled from the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce because you refused to favor the armed intervention of the United States in China.

From this distant quarter of the globe I wish to send you my congratulations and hearty support of your position. I have observed that the esteemed Chamber of Commerce manages to get into the newspapers of this country with its plea for armed intervention in China. It is very gratifying to see a noble soul standing with fortitude against the plausible demands of imperialism.

S. W. P.

New York, May 3, 1927.

Dear Powell:—The purpose of this letter is to congratulate you on your position on the demand of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce for your resignation. All of us on the staff of *Asia Magazine* cheer when we get the copies of *The China Weekly Review* and see what a fine job you are doing in promoting what we think the intelligent point of view on the method of getting on with the Chinese. Perhaps ten years from now the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai will be following your ideas but forgetting that they fought you for having them.

LOUIS D. FROELICK
(Editor, *Asia Magazine*)

Columbia, Mo., May 5, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I am proud of your stand, as reported in the dispatches from Shanghai. The enclosed editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch meets my hearty approval. I cabled you congratulations at the time and now adding them again through this note.

WALTER WILLIAMS
(Dean, School of Journalism
University of Missouri)

New York, April 27 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I have been on the point of writing you for two or three days. I saw one of your editorials quoted in a cable from Shanghai about two weeks ago. Recently I saw your fine article in the *World Tomorrow* and this morning the papers say the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has asked for your resignation. Please accept my hearty congratulations on the stand you are taking. It is the only possible one for a sensible man to take in this present crisis.

China is today the most thrilling and most important place in the whole world and I wish to heaven I could be there. You see it all in the wonderful light of this new age; you appreciate and understand the great forces that are at work and you are taking a great part in the building of the new civilization as you have been doing for a decade. Blessings on you!

J. M. Y.

Hankow, May 16, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I have just read *The China Weekly Review* for May 7 and cannot help congratulating you on your firm attitude in your issue with the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

My experience seems to warrant the opinion that your paper is an exception to the rest of papers published by foreigners in China, and the American papers, or at least most of them, are an exception to most of the papers published in the rest of the world. They have kept their heads and do their best to preserve an impartial and actually neutral point of view in their judgments on the China situation. This has meant much already and more than has ever been expected from the bulk of the well-wishers of China.

May I add that in my opinion as an experienced business man, the course recommended by your paper in the long run will serve best the American business interests, including the eleven members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. And to think that it was business that brought all of us foreigners to China, wasn't it?

Certain considerations render it necessary for me to merely sign myself,

AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN

Saigon, Indo-China, May 27, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—This will serve to inform you that the writer, a Chinese and regular reader of *The China Weekly Review*, am proud to note that you believe in and practice "Fair Play" from the standpoint of the Chinese and I want to congratulate you on your firm stand for a righteous policy.

I have had your articles dealing with your conflict with the American Chamber of Commerce copied and have mailed them to influential Chinese at Singapore and Federated Malay States.

CHINESE BUSINESS MAN

The University of Virginia, Virginia, April 27, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I note from this morning's papers with great regret the action of the American Chamber of Commerce with respect to *The China Weekly Review*. This to me is the very acme of the Treaty-Port myopic mentality. I can only say that I hope that the Chamber has since come to its senses.

MEMBER OF THE FACULTY

(*Continued on page 14*)

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(Continued from page 12)

Peking, May 25, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I can't tell you how much I admire your courage. Keep at it! You have many admirers here in Peking.

M. H.

Manchuria, May 20, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—Herewith my check for a subscription. Please send the paper at your early convenience. I am very interested in all you say about Shanghai. War psychology is a terrible thing. A gang of people suddenly decree that from a given time, the camp of reason is to be utterly extinguished and from then on people who are capable of all the heroisms become utterly incapable of adding 2 and 2. Luckily there are some brave spirits, but the executioner follows hard on the fore-runner and I think you are rather lucky to have escaped so lightly. I hope in your case everything will pass out all right.

BRITON

Chicago, May 5, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—The China *Illustrated Review* for April 23, which I just received seems to honor you with the personal attention of H. G. W. Woodhead who apparently is the direct intermediary between Divine authority and the English-speaking people of our benighted world. As his brain gradually cracks with age and he becomes more certain that his middle name is "God" it appears that his ravings become louder and his disagreements with everybody and his personal vituperation more bitter.

It has always been strange to me that no editors in China have given Woodhead his well deserved credit for arousing hatred of Great Britain among Chinese and nationals of other countries and for bringing the contempt of the home government in England on its subjects in China who have such a malicious and untruthful mouthpiece as he. His subtle but steady anti-British propaganda for years has had much more permanent results and sunk in deeper than the flashy and noisy Bolshevik method of alienating Britain's friends.

His obsession in the cantankerous declining years of his life seems to be to make enemies but, unfortunately for others, taking the bumptious or cowardly attitude that he speaks for a party or a nation, thus cleverly bringing the latter, his real victims, into disrepute and hate.

Shanghai must be a correspondent's harvest now.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN
(Many years resident in China)

In Justice to China

(The Dearborn Independent)

Disturbing news comes out of China. Antiforeign sentiment is reported to be growing. An American is killed, others are threatened, others insulted. Allied warships are forced to lay down a barrage to enable Americans to escape a captured city. The American flag is fired upon. All citizens are warned to evacuate interior points and concentrate on the seaboard, where thousands of Marines and bluejackets stand ready to defend them. Effective Russian propaganda is directed against all foreigners, Americans and British especially. Chinese mobs are inflamed to murderous violence.

But reassuring news comes also. Chiang Kai-shek, brilliant young generalissimo of the Cantonese, is found to be definitely an anticommunist. He dedicates himself to combating the spread of communism within the ranks of his own men, and swings his powerful influence against the bolshevik leaders in his party. Rioters are summarily dealt with in characteristic Chinese fashion. Well-informed students of China say that the country can never be turned to sovietism, for the Chinese are inherently opposed to such doctrines.

Neither the alarming nor the reassuring reports, however, tell the whole story. China is engaged in a mighty struggle for nationalism. Not for generations has China been a nation in the true sense of the word. Even under the Manchus real power was vested in satraps who ruled the various provinces, and with the overthrow of the dynasty this power passed to bloody bandit chiefs who sti l hold much of the land in their grip. In the struggle to overthrow these and weld the country into a nation, sharp weapons have been called into play. Russian aid has been one weapon used by the nationalists; antiforeign propaganda another. In this they have erred; for while Americans generally sympathize with the pure doctrine of nationalism, their sympathy has been alienated to a large extent by the extreme measures taken. America is the traditional friend of China. It still hopes to be. In justice to China, judgment should be withheld until the nationalists decide whether they want that friendship or not.

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Seeing It Through

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

Sir:—Ever since the Nationalist Revolutionary Force started their expedition from Canton last autumn with the consequent capture of the Wuhan cities and the formation of a new government there, the so formed "Nationalist" government has come to be known more and more over the world.

The splitting of the Kuomintang party into Hankow and Nanking factions is one of the sharp turns in Chinese politics which is very confusing. The world knows very little about the cause of the split, and others who think they know a little more talk of the Nanking Government as a subdivision of the Nationalist government in Canton as if the government in Hankow is another subdivision. So confusion is piled upon confusion and no clear perspective seems possible. The Hankow government is denounced by the Nanking one. The Nanking government is denounced by Hankow with nasty names. With each government so cleverly screened by diplomatic devices, it is exceedingly difficult to form a correct judgment.

Putting aside the Chang Tso-lin government for the present, the government at Hankow was at first a Nationalist government. It was so called because it was formed after the capture of the Wuhan cities by the Nationalist force—which marked the termination of the first period of the northern expedition. But no sooner was the government moved from Canton to Hankow than the agents of Moscow, with Borodin at the head and Eugene Chen as the mouthpiece, started their Moscow program.

The present Nanking government is not a subdivision of the original Nationalist government in Canton. It is the government, purified of communist element, and is moved to Nanking after the geographic expansion of the Nationalist territory. It is not embryonic in history; for it is not an outgrowth from the government at Hankow. The government in Hankow is not the Nationalist government, but the Soviet in China; and the government in Nanking is the Nationalist government formed in accordance with the principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. In short, the Hankow government represents Communism; and the Nanking government represents Nationalism.

The personal government of Chang Tso-lin at Peking has no such principles. It is purely a military dictatorship at the wish of Chang Tso-lin himself. It is his government. It is not an exaggeration to say that for years it has only been a name. Different cabinets and ministers came and passed away with the usual booty of scrap and "squeeze." It has never functioned, and its authority has never had the power to work beyond the gate of its buildings. It is corrupt and inefficient to the core.

China has been shackled by unequal treaties ever since she came into contact with western nations. She was not allowed to control her own tariff and saw her riches slowly stolen away. To-day, in her attempt to throw off foreign domination she still hears the mocking answer: "Get well first, and after due consideration we will remove your fetters." The refusal of the West to see clearly and its prolonged hesitancy only prove that the West is still stubborn and imperial in its attitude toward the rising nationalism in China.

WANG AI-TSIANG

What Foreigners Should Know

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

Your readers may be interested in the following thoughts, which are translated from an article by Chang Chi-jo in *The China Contemporary Review.*

The privileges now possessed by foreigners in China are very unnatural and unreasonable, so they ought to be eliminated. All the present friction is probably due to the demand for their elimination on the one hand and the struggle for their maintenance on the other, as for instnance, the existence of concessions, the uncontrolled sailing of foreign gun-boats in our waters, the lack of tariff autonomy, and the continuous existence of extra-territoriality.

Most of the ideas of foreigners in China today are affected by privileges secured by treaties. We deny the moral basis of those treaties, which were made under coercion. We feel regret that our breaches are only fragmentary without a fundamental abolishment and that our interferences with the unusual privileges are only partial without blotting them out entirely.

There is a thing which is seemingly still unknown to a great many foreigners, that is that the social position of the foreigners in China has not remained the same in the minds of the Chinese people. This can be discussed under three stages, and each can be illustrated by a special term; namely, in the first stage, "Foreign Devil" was applied to the foreigner; in, the second stage, the term was "Foreign Big Person" (equivalent to the meaning of "his majesty") while in the

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third stage, the proper term 'Foreigner' was then begun to be used. The first one possessed the idea of contempt; the second one had the meaning of blandishment and respect; as regards the term "foreigner" the Chinese people only expect the foreigners to be ordinary 'foreigners' but many of them insist upon being 'Big Persons.'

Foreigners want to call us Boxers. Several days after the occurrence of the Nanking incident not only members of Parliament in London said that the Boxers were rising up again in China but even a certain American naval officer, who had long been in China, also made the same outcry. The reason for this is that the foreigners had long been in a position of unusual advantages and were widely separated from our Chinese life, so that whatever changes or improvements were made by the Chinese were generally regarded as having no relationship with them nor deserved their attention and consequently, what the Chinese people are talking or doing is entirely unknown to them. They do not realize their ignorance but only pretend reluctantly to know by giving irrelevant answers or to suggest sending gun-boats and landing-marines as a solution.

WANG SHU TSUNG

Yen Ching University, May 28, 1927.

Joint Commission on Nanking Incident Urged By Missionaries

Twenty-eight American missionaries and educators who had recently arrived in the United States from China, on April 21 addressed an open letter to President Coolidge urging that the United States act independently of other powers and accept the Nationalist offer of a joint commission of inquiry at Nanking as the only way to avoiding intervention.

Among the signatories of the letter, which was made public by the American Committee for Justice to China, were John Dewey, professor in the Chinese national universities; Paul Monroe, director of the School of Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Chairman of the board of Shantung Christian College and Peking Union Medical College; Arthur Rugh, Religious Education Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Edward A. Hume, President of Yale in China; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who has lectured in China; Daniel Culp, Professor of Sociology at Teachers College and author of "Village Life in South China" and Nathaniel Peffer, journalist.

Chinese Women Appeal for Sympathetic Understanding

A number of Chinese women's organizations in Shanghai, including the Women's Suffrage Association of China, Federation of Women's Clubs, Women's Christian Temperance Union of China, Women's Industrial League, Association of Women Teachers, Girl Students Union, Women's Rights League and the Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai, last week sent a cablegram to leading women's organizations of the United States asking for a "sympathetic understanding of China conditions." The cablegram read as follows:

"Greetings! China struggling for national unity, international equality. Unfortunate incidents unavoidable in the gigantic revolution. We appeal for sympathetic understanding and urge you to prevail upon your government to be first in negotiating new treaties with the Nationalist Government."

The cablegram was addressed to the following organizations of American women, most of whom have their headquarters in Washington, D. C.: National League of Women Voters, Federation of Women's Clubs of America, National W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A. of America and the Foreign Missionary Societies.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries pertaining to business connections in China have been received by the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. Persons interested are requested to apply to the Consulate-General for further information.

Willow Baskets:—A San Francisco firm desires to get in touch with Shanghai exporters of willow baskets, clothes baskets, market baskets and hampers.

Insecticides:—An American manufacturing concern, with Far Eastern sales offices in Kobe, desires a Shanghai distributor.

Furs, Skins, Oil Seed, Wood Oil:—A firm in Cleveland, Ohio, desires to act as the American representative of local firms exporting the above commodities.

Men and Events

American motion picture films to a length of about three million feet came to China last year.

China is divided and her troubles multiplied—*Manila Bulletin.*

J. T. Proctor of the Baptist Mission is departing shortly for New York on a brief business trip. He expects to be back in about three months.

Clark H. Miner, formerly head of the China Electric Co.' of Peking and Shanghai, was re-elected president of the International General Electric Co. in New York April 29.

R. W. Jenkinson, in charge of the travel department of the American Express office in Shanghai, expects to leave on a trip to America and England during the month of June.

Randall Gould, *United Press* Correspondent, accompained by Mrs. Gould, returned during the week from Hankow. They report that conditions in that immediate neighborhood are quiet.

Clarence W. Cumming, special Oriental representative of a large San Francisco firm, departed last week for a three months business trip to the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements.

Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman departed for the United States last week for a brief vacation. Mr. Lyman is assistant general manager of "Socony" in Shanghai and is also a Municipal Councillor.

Mrs. Morris Slichter, wife of a Canadian member of the China Inland Mission who was murdered by bandits in Yunnan province a short time ago, reached Shanghai May 30 with her six year old son, and is staying at the mission compound, Woosung Road.

The Shanghai office of the Northern Pacific Railway was abolished June 1. Mr. Tozer, formerly general agent for the Orient, is now located in Seattle, Wash., 200 L. C. Smith Building, as assistant General Passenger Agent, and will continue to be in charge of solicitation in the Orient.

A British soldier named Law, a member of the British defense force at Shanghai, was acquitted by a British Supreme Court jury May 27 of a charge of rape, preferred by a Chinese female servant employed by a family in Elgin road. The defense was an alibi. Various Chinese women's organizations have protested against the trial as a miscarriage of justice.

Paul Myron Linebarger, a former member of the American Bar in Shanghai, at present living at Los Angeles, Calif., is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Our Common Cause With China Against Imperialism and Communism", which is a synoptic report of speeches made several months ago in Southern California. The pamphlet is being circulated by the Kuomintang.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will head a prominent group of Chinese from Shanghai to attend the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Honolulu, July 15 to 30. Other members of the delegation from Shanghai are: Dr. David Z. T. Yui, Dr. C. F. Wang, Dr. Chen Ta, Dr. M. Joshua Bau, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Mrs. S. C. Zen, Dr. D. K. Liu, King Chu, L. T. Chen, T. Z. Koo, Dr. William Hung, and Dr. Ling Ping. The aim of the institute is to promote international understanding and friendship through personal contact.

Are the Filipinos Ready for Independence?" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, giving the addresses delivered at a recent meeting of the Academy. Among those who expressed views on the subject was the Hon. Carmi A. Thompson, who will be remembered as the special representative of President Coolidge. Aside from the views expressed by Mr. Thompson the speakers generally expressed the opinion that the Filipinos should be granted their independence. Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, a former vice-governor of the Islands spoke on the subject: "Our Promises Should Be Kept," but he deprecated the immediate granting of the Filipinos' desires.

Laces and Embroideries:—A New York business man desires to secure an agency.

Press Photographer:—The London office of a New York news picture company desires a Shanghai representative.

In addition to the foregoing, *The Review* has received an inquiry from A. E. Kunderd of Goshen, Indiana, U. S. A. who desires to get in touch with Chinese growers of lilies and other bulbs. Mr. Kunderd desires to arrange for importations direct from China. Those interested are recommended to communicate directly with Mr. Kunderd.

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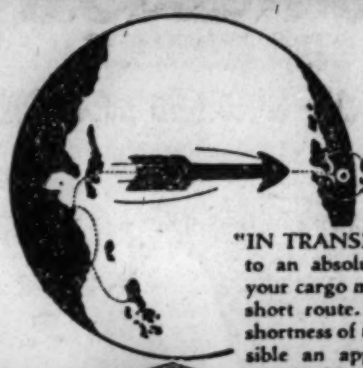

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2923
ALEXANDER McGREGOR,	Estate No. 649
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of ALEXANDER McGREGOR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 4, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB
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2 Kiukiang Road
SHANGHAI.

Who's Who in China

Wu Tsong-yu
吳贊禹

Mr. T. Y. Wu was born February 12, 1895, in the city of Foochow. He was first educated in the Provincial High School of Fukien, and later on entered Tsing Hua College, Peking, just after it had been established, in 1910. While in Tsing Hua he was very active in various literary and social organizations. He was editor of some college papers and head of several clubs.

In 1916 Mr. Wu was graduated from Tsing Hua and sent to America, where he entered Princeton University and enrolled himself as a student on economics. As such he often distinguished himself with high scholarship in the College. Upon graduation he received the degree of Litt. B.

Mr. Wu then took up the post-graduate course in Columbia University and New York University on Finance and Banking. At the same time he was engaged by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, as assistant to their Foreign Exchange Department. While in New York Mr. Wu, together with a number of his friends, promoted and organized the Chinese Banking Club, and was made its first president.

In 1920, after two years' work with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., he was invited to join the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, the largest joint financial enterprise between Americans and Chinese, which was just in process of formation then. In the same year he returned to China to help in organizing the Bank, and was soon made secretary in the Head Office. Afterwards he was successively appointed acting assistant manager of the Shanghai Office, assistant manager of the Harbin Office and manager of their Tsinan Office, which latter position he now holds.

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From the Chinese Press

May 24—Gen. Hsin Chi-lien appointed garrison commander at Peking—Chinese Bankers Association in Peking lodges further protest with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank over Bank's refusal or delay in settling for losses occasioned by embezzlement of Chinese compradore—Nanking Government appoints number of new officials in Ministry of Communications including, Sung Fan, head of General Affairs Department; Tsai Pei, head of Secretariat; Chao Hsuan head of Railway Section; Wu Pei-huang, head of Electrical Department—Chang Chung-chang arrests number of alleged Communists in Tsinanfu, those arrested being chiefly students—Nanking claims that as result of capture of Peking they have come into possession of 200 freight cars, 10 cannons, one armored train, numerous rifles and that Gen. Chang Chung-chang had fled northward in his armored train—Reported that Chang Chung-chang will try to make a stand at Hsuchowfu—Wellington Koo negotiates small loan to tide over Dragon Boat Festival.

May 25—Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Fengtien, organizes five new mixed brigades for service in Manchuria under his personal command—*Toho* agency interviews various persons in Peking regarding rupture between Britain and China of which following is summary: Pilswaneck, chief of Soviet consular department, says, "Even though Britain and Russia break off relations, it should not affect Soviet interests in China, but it is almost certain to adversely affect British-Russian interests in China; Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister said, "Severance of relations between Britian and Russia is likely to affect China in no small degree, but it is unlikely that the Fengtien forces will take positive action in respect to the Chinese-Eastern Railway, Wu Chin, Chief of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's Board of Foreign Affairs, "Fengtien's China policy toward Russia is similar to Britain's policy and China should do everything possible to check communistic activities in China; owing to our disturbed political situation it is impossible now for China to restore the Chinese-Eastern Railway;" Wang Yin-tai, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Peking Government, "I do not think severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Russia will have any direct effect on China but it is necessary for China to ascertain what attitude other Powers will take; we should not put our hands recklessly into the question of recovery of the Chinese-Eastern Railway"—*Toho* report states that Fengtien forces are feeling easier over the Honan situation believing that trouble which has developed at Hankow will relieve the advance of Gen. Tang Shen-tse—Yusuke Tsurumi, well-known Japanese writer arrives in Peking; party of Chinese educators from Manchuria are touring Japan investigating educational conditions—Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking will depart shortly for Tokyo for a conference—Nationalist forces in Hankow recruiting and impressing troops for service at front—Chiang Kai-shek crosses Yangtsze to Pukow for purpose of inspecting situation—*Kuo Wen* states that 10,000 troops of 1st Revolutionary Army have crossed Yangtsze from Nanking—Generals Li Pao-shen and Chow Yin-jen, under Sun Chuan-fang north of Yangtsze have retreated to Tsingkiangpu—Chang Chung-chang reports execution of one of his subordinates Gen. Wang Ung-yui on grounds of his alleged connections with the South—Central Bank of Nanking Government will be known as the Sun Wen Bank—Fu Pin-chang acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking during absence of Dr. C. C. Wu—Li Hur-sung, new Managing Director of Shanghai-Nanking Railway orders resumption of night express train service—Local military officials deny rumors circulated by foreign press in Shanghai of the arrest of Judge Hsu Mo of provisional court.

May 26—*Toho* report from Peking states that Chang Tso-ling expects to launch a general attack on the Southern forces in two or three days along the Peking-Hankow Railway; Fengtien leaders hold important conference in Peking among those present being Chang Tso-ling, Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin; Wu Shang-hsiang, tupan of Heilungkiang; and according to report opinion is divided as to whether Fengtien should attempt a determined stand or withdraw to the Three Eastern Provinces—Unconfirmed report that Pengpu has been recaptured by Chang Chung-chang—Japanese order their residents in Kalgan and Shihfeng to evacuate—Japanese War Department asks Cabinet for permission to send 7 or 8 battallions to Tsingtao; Cabinet will decide matter shortly, the troops probably being sent from Manchuria—Gen. Chang Chung-chang hastily removes his headquarters from Pengpu to Hsuchowfu, but claims that Gen. Chu Yu-puh has recaptured Pengpu—*Toho* report states that Hankow message claims that troops loyal to Hankow under General Lu Tse-ping and Chang Chen have

(*Continued on page 21*)

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2936
J. E. WILLIAMS,	Estate No. 653
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of J. E. WILLIAMS, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before December 4, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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How Long Can The Ankuochun Hold Out?

BY J. B. P.

Mr. Charles Dailey, correspondent in Peking, in an article in last week's issue of *The Review*, had the following to say regarding the present fortunes of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, warlord of Mukden and head of the Fengtien or so-called Ankuochun Party:

"Chang Tso-ling, the militarist-autocrat who controls the Peking Government and the North generally, is detested as cordially by the Chinese as a whole as are the Communists, but at least he has preserved a form of order in the vast region of which he is the overlord. Yet he is in a very precarious position financially, as much so as the Southern Government. Nursing the hope of aid from one or more of the foreign powers, Chang Tso-ling, seizing on the haul of the Soviet Embassy raid as a leverage, again sought the support of the treaty powers, but he scaled his price very greatly and offered better terms, especially in the matter of treaty revision. From one and all, and especially from Japan, then in the throes of a moratorium, he received a prompt and negative reply."

Marshal Chang Tso-ling

This paragraph from Mr. Dailey's article explains better than anything we have seen recently the precarious situation which exists in the camp of the Northern militarists and provides an insight into what is likely to happen in North China at any time, now that the three Nationalist armies are on the move north of the Yangtsze. As these lines are written (Monday, May 30) the First Nationalist Army under the personal command of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has almost reached the town of Hsuchow-fu in Northern Kiangsu at the junction of the north and south Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the east and west Lung-Hai Railway. In the mean time another of Chiang Kai-shek's armies, advancing northward along the Grand Canal in Northern Kiangsu, had defeated the forces of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and had occupied the town of Tsinkiang-pu, an important trade center. Eastward of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway another Nationalist army under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, former tupan of Anhwei province, was advancing northward toward the Lung-Hai Railway with the purpose of preventing the Fengtien troops in Honan province from advancing eastward for the purpose of assisting Gen. Chang Chung-chang Fengtien tupan of Shantung province. The precariousness of the Fengtien position in the east was indicated in a message by the Japanese *Toho* agency on Monday, May 30, which stated that the Ankuochun had decided to defend three lines, the first being Hsuchowfu, the second being Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, and the third and last line, Tientsin in Chihli province.

The Campaign in Honan

Owing to the conflicting reports from Hankow and Peking, the military situation in Honan province is not so clear as that in the East. The earlier announcement of the capture of Loyang (Honanfu) by Feng Yu-hsiang, the 'Christian General' apparently was premature as was also the report of the capture of Chengchow at the junction of the north and south, Peking-Hankow Railway and the east and west, Lung-Hai line. The military situation in Honan has been complicated by the presence of the old Chihli forces formerly under Marshal Wu Pei-fu, which had been split up among Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Tso-ling and Gen. Tang Shen-tse, the commander of the Nationalist armies operating from Hankow and Hupeh province. Then in addition to the disorganized forces of Wu Pei-fu there were also numerous organized forces of "Red Spears" a sort of local militia which has grown up in the villages of Honan for local defense purposes. So far as can be determined the town of Chengchow is still being held by the Fengtien forces but is being severely pressed by the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang which have already occupied Loyang. Then in addition to the Nationalist forces which are harassing Chang Tso-ling's army, there is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi who, according to rumor, is now definitely on the side of the Nationalists, but it is extremely problematical whether Gen. Yen will actually take the field. In view of Yen's previous record, it is quite possible that he may declare his sympathies with the Nationalists and may even permit Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang to move his troops through parts of Shansi province, but it is not likely that Yen will himself move on Peking as was indicated in the news last week.

Japan's Decision to Send Troops to Tsingtao

Of possibly greater interest than the domestic political situation in China was the announcement on the part of Baron Tanaka, Premier of Japan, that the Japanese Government had decided to dispatch troops to North China for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of Japanese residents of that area from disorders similar to what happened at Nanking and Hankow following the Nationalist occupation. The two places where Japan will land troops, according to the announcement, are Tsingtao and Tientsin and then later if their presence is considered necessary part of the forces will be moved inland to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province and to Peking the Northern Capital. The Nationalist Government at Nanking, through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, immediately lodged a strong protest with Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, the protest calling attention to the fact that Tsingtao and Shantung province were so closely associated with the Japanese Twenty-One Demands of 1915, that Japan's present action was likely to cause misunderstanding among the Chinese prople and was likely to precipitate antagonisms between the two nations, China and Japan, which had been friendly in recent years.

Gen. Chang Chung-Chang

From the standpoint of the Peking Government and the Ankuochun Party, the protests have not been so emphatic against the landing of Japanese troops as the one lodged by Quo Tai-chi on behalf of the Nanking Nationalists. The *Toho* news agency on May 29 sent out an interview with Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of the Fengtien forces wherein Gen. Yang was quoted as saying: "I am not opposed to the landing of Japanese troops, because I perceive that the object of the step is solely for the protection of the Japanese residents there (Tsingtao). But since the landing of Japanese troops is likely to start adverse rumors regarding Japan's real intentions it is better for Japan to remove any misunderstanding and make her position clear regarding the dispatch of the troops at this juncture." What the Peking Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will do in this regard is not as yet known, but a Japanese dispatch on May 29 stated that "the Waichiaopu will await the official announcement of Japan's intentions and then dispatch a formal protest similar to what was done when the British landed troops at Shanghai." On May 30, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking, formally notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Marshal Chang Tso-ling that the dispatch of troops was purely for the protection of the Japanese residents. The number of troops being sent is not definitely known, but according to reports from Tokyo the number will be 2,000 each to Tsingtao and Tientsin.

U. S. Forces at Shanghai

The decision of the American Government in regard to the question of dispatching Marine forces to North China is not yet known, but General Smedley Butler, commander of the United States Marine forces here, has just returned from a tour of inspection at Peking and Tientsin and apparently is

(*Continued on page 23*)

(Continued from page 19)

reached Hankow and that conditions are hence more hopeful for Hankow and paper money is again in circulation and that martial law has been lifted—*Kuo Wen* agency reports that officials of the Wu-Han Government and soldiers in the Nationalist army from Hunan are highly incensed at the actions of the Farmers Associations in Hunan for confiscating their lands, hence the Government has ordered the Farmers Associations to cease their activities—Reported that Sun Chuan-fang has arrived at Jukao near Nantungchow where he will take refuge, it being previously reported that Sun had been taken prisoner by Bei Bao-san who had gone over to the Nationalists, but report unconfirmed—Delegates from Yunnanfu arrive in Nanking for conference with Chiang Kai-shek; Peking report states that Tang Chi-yao, tupan of Yunnan is dead—Chang Chung-chang orders his White Russian mercenaries from Tsinanfu to Kuchen for active service—Wu Pei-fu has retired from active service and is living at Fuyangshan Hill near Tengfenghsien—'Boy Emperor' hurriedly returns to Tientsin from brief trip to Peking—Chang Chung-chang, to raise military funds, decides to confiscate private preporties of Gen. Pi Shou-tsen in Tsingtao, valued, according to report, at $10,000,000—*Kuo Wen* report states that Chiang Kai-shek will establish headquarters at Pengpu and states that before Chang Chung-chang departed he burned all godowns causing loss of $10,000,000--Crowds besiege Central Bank in Hankow demanding coppers in exchange for paper notes; Government fixes price of rice to prevent fluctuation; Government issues proclamation forbidding further evacuation of Chinese from native areas into the foreign settlements or to Shanghai.

May 27—Toho states that the Diplomatic Body in Peking had decided that 20,000 foreign troops would be necessary to protect the lives of foreign residents of North China incidental to the war development in that area; reported that Britain had asked Japan to supply the bulk of the troops but that Japan had declined and that Japan would not supply more than 2,000 troops to Tsingtao from the garrison in Manchuria—Reported that Fengtien troops have decided upon a general offensive against the Nationalists in Honan—Reported that the Second Asiatic People's Conference will be held in Peking on November 1 under the auspices of the Pan-Asiatic League; Justaro Imasato in Peking making arrangements—*Toho* report states that the Powers have decided to protect foreigners in Peking and Tientsin—*Toho* states that Chang Tso-ling has sent the 'pick of the 10th army' to Honan and the situation looks more favorable—Japanese Government definitely decides to send 2,000 troops to Tsingtao—Sun Chuan-fang apologizes to Japanese for firing upon steamer carrying Japanese diplomatic commission to Hankow, stating that the Chinese troops mistook the Japanese steamer in the dark for an enemy craft—Japanese diplomatic commission, including Consul-General Yada, return to Shanghai from Hankow and Nanking and prepare to depart for Tokyo for another conference—*Kuo Wen* report states that serious clashes have taken place at Changsha between armed laborers and military—Nanking report states that Hsuchowtu taken but unconfirmed—Chien Yun-ming, vice-minister of finance of Nanking Government assumes office and says that he intends to abolish the likin of inland transit tax--*Kuo Wen* report states that Gen. Chang Chung-chang seriously wounded and goes to Tsinanfu for medical treatment—Practically all of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops in northern Kiangsu withdraw toward Shantung or possibly may be transported to Manchuria—Japanese volunteers organize in Tsingtao—Chang Chung-chang telegraphs Chang Tso-ling stating that victory is certain over Chiang Kai-shek, but that Chang Chung-chang thinks he should go to Peking for a conference; Chang Tso-ling tells him to stay at the front.

May 28—Kuo Wen report from Peking states that Wu Pei-fu has donned a monk's attire and has decided to become a priest—Hankow Government sends Tan Ping-san and Chen Kung-pei to Changsha to investigate the trouble between soldiers and farmers—*Kuo Wen* report from Hsuchowfu reports that Gen. Chen Kuo-jui, important subordinate of Chang Chung-chang, has disappeared—Nationalist troops under Chiang Kai-shek capture Tsingkiangpu on Grand Canal in Northern Kiangsu—Chang Chung-chang orders 8th Fengtien Divison under Gen. Yu Tse-san from Tsinanfu to front at Hsuchowfu—Nationalist troops continue advance on Hsuchowfu and claim to have captured town of Nansuchow near Hsuchowfu—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking claims that Hsu Chien and Teng Yen-tah, communist leaders have been arrested, but report unconfirmed—*Kuo Wen* states that British have agreed for Chiang Kai-shek to transport three locomotives and twenty cars from Nanking to Pukow for use in the Northern campaign—Chang Chung-chang appoints Chang Ching-yao as tupan of Anhwei—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi returns to Nanking for conference with Chiang Kai-shek—*Kuo Wen* claims that Chang Chung-chang has

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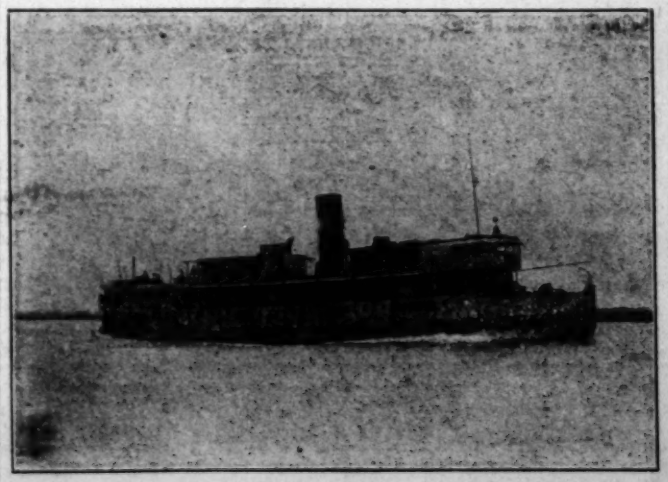

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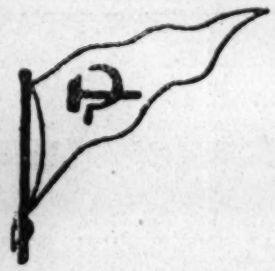

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executed Gen. Chang Chi-hsien of the 7th Shantung army—General Labor union formed in Chinkiang and preparations made for gigantic celebration of May 30—Hankow report states that Tang Shen-tse defeated in Honan but unconfirmed—Hankow report states that Yang Sen's troops are nearing Hankow—Japanese newspaper delegation arrives in Peking and petitions Minister of Communication for lowering of press rate between Japan and China—Japanese Minister Yoskizawa departs for Tokyo for conference on China situation—*Toho* report from Nanking states that practically normal conditions in both Nanking and Pukow prevail and that business has been resumed—*Toho* report states that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops in Honan are still at Loyang and that Chengchow has not been captured—Diplomatic corps meets in Peking to discuss situation.

May 28—*Toho* report states that strength and morale of Shantung troops is gradually weakening and that officers refuse to carry out instructions of superiors and that situation appears unfavorable for northern forces on Shantung-Kiangsu border—Also reported that Sun Chuan-fang has been defeated and that Fengtien forces in Honan are short of munitions and that Feng Yu-hsiang has captured Loyang—Foreign community in Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung, panic-stricken, causing Japanese Government to decide to send troops to Tsinan for protection—Tokyo report states that Japanese Government officially informed British, American, French and Italian Governments of decision to send troops to Tsingtao; also inform the various Chinese leaders—British authorities in Hongkong raid offices of Chinese Seamen's Association and also Chinese Philanthropic Association for Seamen on grounds of communistic activities—Owing to reports of the fall of Loyang and decision of Generals Tang Shen-tse, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan to advance on Peking, Japanese Government decides to send 2,000 troops to Tientsin and Peking—Peking report by *Toho* quotes Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Fengtien forces to effect that he is "not opposed" to the dispatch of Japanese troops to Tsingtao for the protection of Japanese residents, but states that owing to possibility of Japan's actions being misunderstood that Japan should make her position clear—Japanese report confirms account of death of Gen. Tang Chi-yao, tupan of Yunnan—Peking report states that Chang Tso-ling has decided on three defense lines, 1st, Hsuchowfu; 2nd, Tsinanfu and 3rd Tientsin—Spokesman of Japanese war office states in *Toho* interview that Japan will first dispatch troops to Tsingtao and hold them there and in case the situation worsens, they will send forces to Tsinanfu and that the action is not being taken to support the Northern forces and "has nothing to do with the movements of the Northern and Southern forces.

May 29-30—Chinese Bankers Association in Peking continues to protest in connection with the refusal of the Peking branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to accept responsibility for deposits received by the defaulting compradore—Koo Yin-feng, Minister of Finance at Nanking announces his intentions to go to Canton and Chien Yun-ming will act in his absence—Chiang Kai-shek goes to Pengpu for a military conference dealing with the launching of an attack on Hsuchowfu—Fengtien authorities decide to send more troops south from Kirin and Heilungkiang—Nanking Nationalists will launch attack on Hsuchowfu from three directions, the central army along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the left wing army along the Lung-Hai line and the right wing from Hsuyi and Tienchang—Chang Chung-chang appoints Lin Hsien-tsoo civil-governor of Shantung and warns his troops against hesitating to move toward the front—Loyang definitely occupied by Feng Yu-hsiang on 27th and Feng Yu-hsiang communicates directly with Hankow Government—Mass-meeting at Shanghai Recreation Ground passes resolutions urging Nanking Government; to proceed toward the revising of the treaties; rendition of concessions; to complete tomb of victims of May 30 incidents of 1925; protest landing of Japanese troops at Tsingtao; indemnification of Shanghai merchants for losses suffered as result of barbed-wire barricades; withdrawal of foreign troops and warships—Japanese press comments on dispatch of troops to China emphasizing that they are for protection of Japanese residents and will be withdrawn immediately after China has quieted down—Mr. Akaike, member of Japanese House of Peers arrives in Shanghai to inspect situation—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to *Toho* report will not take action about the Japanese troops until Japan has officially notified Peking of her intentions and then Peking will lodge a formal protest similar to what was done when the British trrops were landed at Shanghai—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister officially notifies Wellington Koo and Chang Tso-ling of the intentions of the Japanese Government to land 2,000 troops at Tsingtao and that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as conditions in the area quiet down.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Great Thinkers Discuss Civilization

What Is Civilization? By M. Maeterlink, Dhan Gopal Mukurji and Others. New York: Duffield and Company

Civilization has been a puzzle to most of us. We all love civilization and want to be civilized,—all the time doing our best to keep to its highest standard. Yet few of us have a clear-cut idea of what civilization is. Generally speaking it means accumulation of power, enslavement of the physically weak, creation of fresh desires and means to gratify them. Civilization has little to do with spiritual conditions or with the moral conduct of those who are supposed to possess it. Because it is kept confined to outer appearances, and not allowed to touch the spirit of man, the result is a disaster. The present materialistic civilization which has converted the world into an armed camp, throwing to the background the virtues of philanthropy, chastity of womanhood, love of truth and justice is certainly defective and incomplete.

Fifty years ago Japan, despite all her great art, philosophy and bushido was called uncivilized; but as soon as she acquired efficiency in homicide, she was admitted into the rank of first-class powers. A discussion therefore on Civilization is one of the most timely themes.

In the book under review ten popular writers in America have presented their ideas on Civilization, in a clear, interesting and profound manner. The introduction is written by Hendrik Van Loon who defines civilization by stating,"....the highest civilization is that form of society which allows the greatest number of people to show the greatest amount of consideration for the physical happiness and spiritual comfort of the largest number of their neighbors".

Dhan Gopal Mukruji, an Indian writer of international fame, presents the Indian ideal of a spiritual civilization, which roughly speaking, means plain living, spiritual contemplation of the Infinite, tolerance, compassion, and accumulation of knowledge. This aspect of civilization is purely subjective, and does not consider the economic aspect. It is great, but one-sided.

The article on African civilization by Burghardt Du Bois is very informative and shatters the idea that the black man has contributed nothing to the world civilization. At one time Africa was so highly civilized that ancient Egypt sat at her feet to learn many useful things. The essence of African civilization consists of the village unit, and art in sculpture and music. The slave trade of Europe crippled African civilization, by killing and stealing one hundred million souls.

Chi Fung-Liu contributes a scholarly article on Chinese civilization. He says: "Many factors,—art, literature, religion, philosophy and the like—combine to produce what we call civilization, a social state characterized by progress, harmony and happiness." Chinese art differs from Western art in that the former does not aim at an exact and complete representation of reality. It symbolises an idea, and lifts the mind of the student from the mud of worldliness to the world of Eternal Beauty and Peace. Kuo-hsi, a Chinese artist of the tenth century, says that in all things it is the invisible spirit which must be set free and expressed and not their visible reality. "A poem is a picture destitute of visible form, and a painting is a poem which has put on a form."

To the Chinese Man is only a detail in the Great Whole (Atman of Shanker) and the Chinese painter meditates on the echoes, gleams, and aspiritions from the vaster Life, the essence of which is institutive synthesis and vision.

The two chapters on Egypt are full of information on Egyptian culture, which is a mixture of the grotesque and the elegant. The early Greek thinkers have paid a high tribute to the occult knowledge of the Egyptian priests, but there is nothing evident to show that the Egyptians made any real contribution to philosophy or occult knowledge of yoga. Egypt made remarkable progress in Political Science. Though the spiritual communism of Plato was known then, still the government was founded on the principles of justice and humanity.

A shadow of death perpetually spread over Egypt. The attempts to preserve the body for ages show the want of knowledge of the reality of the soul which, as Plato so ably demonstrates, is eternal and immortal.

The last chapter is devoted to—Women and Modern Civilization, it is written by Ramsay Traquair. The author tries to prove that in the field of art and literature women are inferior to men. They have less imagination, less intuition and lack the abstract qualities of men. "The greatest artists will always be men, Art is manly virtue." "There are no women philosophers, and Mrs. Eddy is the only woman who has ever founded a religion". The author's generalization is too sweeping as some of the best philosophers of India have been women. The names of Gargi, Maitreyi and others are immortal in the realm of Indian philosophy. Woman may not be a great thinker, but few men have made any real mark in the field of military glory, art or religion uninspired by the gentle sex.

This is a timely publication and is certainly very thought-provoking. It ought to be widely read.

H. P. Shastri

A Soviet Jurist Discusses the Legation Quarter

The Diplomatic Quarter in Peking—Its Juristic Nature by M. J. Pergament, legal adviser to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. Peking: China Booksellers, Ltd., 1927.

This small volume is based on a study of the Protocols of the Diplomatic Body, which were found in the Russian Legation when the Soviet Ambassador took it over in September, 1924. These Protocols have never been made public, and the author gives many delightful examples of the squabbles which the Ministers have had during the years since 1900 covering matters of great moment and also of great triviality.

The great trouble with the Legation Quarter seems to be that its area is much larger than is required for purely diplomatic purposes. The consequence has been that various commercial enterprises have been established inside the Quarter, all extraneous to the purposes for which the area was originally ceded by the Chinese government. Thus we find, for instance, that the question of the prospects of dividends for the Hotel Wagons Lits, which is situated inside the Quarter, had an effect on the minds of various diplomats when it came to the point of enforcing a most important stipulation that no Chinese should be allowed to reside in the Quarter. Yet it was notorious that at times hundreds of prominent Chinese with their families were residing at this hotel.

After discussing his subject at considerable length the author states that the *right* of the Legations to keep a permanent guard should be given up. In this connection is quoted the remark of a diplomat made some years back: "Where else can one find in the whole universe a State in which the Diplomatic Legations are under the protection of their own military guards?"

"With the liquidation of the permanent glacis, says Mr Permagent, "the free space serving the purposes of military protection will also have to disappear. As a matter of course the entire military aspect of the question will have to go, and simultaneously, of itself, the glacis."

In a leaflet which accompanies the book, the author points out that it was written before the "brutal violation" of the principle of the immunity attaching to an Embassy—referring to the raid by a Chinese armed force on April 6 last. Naturally," says the author, "the present edition of the book, written and practically published before these later events, does not contain anything relating to the new period."

G. W. M.

(*Continued from page 20*)

awaiting orders from Washington in this regard. The American Marine forces at Shanghai are now approximately 3,600, including one company of engineers, a battallion of light motorized field artillery and a platoon of tanks. The airplanes brought to the Far East by the U. S. Marines are now stored in the Philippines and probably will not be brought here for the present. There is also one provisional regiment of Marines in the Philippines for China duty if required. In addition to the Marine forces the United States Navy also has about 3,000 sailors stationed on the various ships at Shanghai and Hankow and along the China coast and Yangtsze River.

Hankow Government Holding Its Own

Despite numerous reports that Hankow has been on the verge of falling or has already fallen to military forces antagonistic to the present Nationalist regime in Hankow, foreign newspaper correspondents from Hankow arriving in Shanghai during the week report that Hankow at present is extremely quiet and that foreigners are able to go about the city and surrounding areas without any inconvenience. In Hunan province there have been numerous clashes between the Cantonese troops and gangs of farmers who have organized themselves into what is termed "Farmers Alliances." The trouble seems to have been a direct result of the plans of the Communists to apply their doctrines in Hunan province where in most districts, village soviets have been set up and in many places the large tracts of land have been divided up among the peasants. When the communist process reached the point where land belonging to the soldiers in the Nationalist army was being divided up and re-distributed, the soldiers naturally rebelled. The latest reports from Changsha state that the soldiers are in control of the situation and have dissolved the labor and farmers organizations, but this has not as yet been confirmed.

Our service is destined to meet the requirements of any family. In order adequately to appreciate this service you are at liberty to visit our Institution at 71 Kiaochow Road at any time of the day or night and we shall always deem it a privilege to assist those who require our services no matter what their walk in life may be.

Courteous, reliable representatives are always available to relieve the family of the many exhuasting details attentant upon bereavement and our service is such that arrangements may be made for interments in any part of the world.

International Funeral Directors

71 Kiaochow Road, Shanghai.

West 6001 West 6002

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 26th.	Sale Price May 26th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 26th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108¾	108¾	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105¾	105½	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100½	100½	6.95
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99¾	99	6.05
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96½	95¾	7.40
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104⅛	103½	6.65
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep. 15. 1945	100	110¼	7.00
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	78½	78	7.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107⅜	107⅛	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102¾	102⅞	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	103	102½	6.75
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅝	105¼	6.50
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98½	98¾	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98	6.70
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	98½	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	100	7.00
Victor Talking Manchine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98	7.14
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	91½	91	7.69

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 1, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has improved 5/16d., during the past week, today's quotations being 26⅜d. two months forward. The official T/T rate on London is ¼d., higher @ 2/6⅜d. Local speculative sales of Yen have been mainly responsible for the steadiness of the exchange market, and it is estimated that an oversold position of about Yen 80 millions has been accumulated. Exchange business in regard to imports and exports shows a slight improvement, but the volume of business passing is still on the small side. The market closes quiet and steady with the following rates for Gold remittances available: T/T London 2/7⅛d., New York 63, Yen 73½.

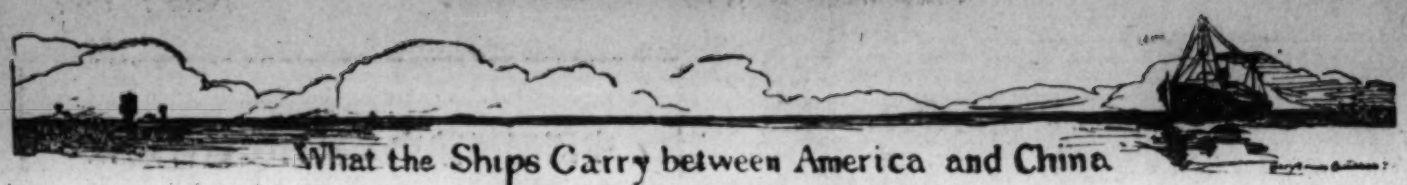
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 79,014,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,809,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 74,910,000 a decrease of $ 5,180,000
Estimated value Tls. 132 949,000 as against Tls. 116,874,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday May 26	Friday May 27	Saturday May 28	Monday May 30	Tues. May 31	Wed. May 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.394	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2 6⅜	2/6⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	169.250	170¾	171	171	171	171	170¾
T/T France	1.567.885	1585	1585	1585	1585	1585	1585
T/T N. Y.	61.538	62¼	62¼	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
T/T Hamburg		262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½
T/T H'kong	79.759	78¼	78	78⅛	78⅛	79¼	78⅛
T/T Japan	76.557	74⅜	74¼	74⅛	74⅛	74¼	74¼
T/T Batavia	152.942	154½	154⅜	154⅞	154¾	155	155
T/T Straits	91.567	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.394	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼	2 8¼	2/8¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.707	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.697.885	1715	1715	1715	1715	1715	1715
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.038	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	66⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 30	May 31	June 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26⅜	26 1/16	26¼	26⅜	26 1/16	26⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57	G. $. 57¼	G. $. 56⅝		G. $. 56⅞	G. $.57
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 353.00	356.00	355.10	HOLIDAY	351.00	357.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 110.00	110.00	110.00		110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 73.40	73.525	73.6125		73.4875	73.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.93
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 4 85 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4 3/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 3/4



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil's—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.49 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT ADAMS, April 21.

To Hongkong.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.56
Treasure:		
Dollars, Chinese Hk. Tls.		255,627

To Manila.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	3.60
Beans	„	332
Oil, Groundnut	„	150
Seeds, Melon	„	88
Straw Braid White....	„	9
Leather Trunks	Pcs.	48

To Port Said.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:		
Yellow other Ports Bls. 6	Pls.	6.15
White, other Ports Bls. 4	„	3.20

To Alexandria.

Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Kiukiang...	„	27.44
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	„	13.50
Youug Hyson, Hangchow	„	36.80

To Naples.

Tallow, Vegetable	„	159

To Lyons.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 2	Pls.	1.99

To Chicago.

Soapstoneware	„	42

To New York.

Antimony Regulus ..	„	4,200
Bristles, Assorted	„	459
Cotton Lace	„	10
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	„	298
„ „ Moist...	„	113
„ Yolk, Dried.....	„	101
„ „ Moist ...	„	2,843
Feathers	„	52
Nutgalls	„	420
Hair, Human.....	„	137
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	„	104
Soapstone Ornaments..	„	141
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	196
„ Thibetan Untanned ...	Pcs.	1,725

To Genoa.

Silk, Waste. Filature: Boiled, Shanghai Bls. 62	Pls.	205.92
Silk Cocoons, Refuse: Shanghai Bls. 29..	„	100.94
Egg Albumen, Dried..	„	17

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 25	„	81.65
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	„	84
Hides, Cow	„	910
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	1,424

To Toronto.

Egg Yolk, Dried....	Pls.	210

SHINYO MARU, April 25.

From U. S. A.

Borax	Pls.	55
Cigarettes	Mille	1,150

EMPRESS OF ASIA,

from U. S. A.

Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	6
Treasure: Silver Bars ...Hk Tls.		303,134

MAYA MARU, April 28.

from U. S. A.

Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	273
„ Powder ....Hk. Tls.		143

TOBA MARU, April 29.

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 15	Pls.	47.11
Hides, Cow	„	622
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	384

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	62

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	213

To New York.

Silk Cocoons, Refuse: Shanghai ...Bls. 3	Pls.	10.30
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo .	„	31
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Hankow	„	71
Antimony Regulus....	„	1,680
Bristles, Assorted.....	„	750
Cotton Rags	„	99
„ Waste.....	„	247
„ Yarn, Waste..	„	87
Egg Albumen, Dried..	„	126
Feathers,Duck	„	51
Hair, Human	„	157
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	„	31
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	„	42
Tungsten Ore	„	1,050
Wool, Sheep's.....	„	46
Skins, Sheep, Untanned.	Pcs.	3,000
„ Mole, Untanned	„	12,000
„ Raccoon „	„	1,000
Hats, Rush.....	„	281,300
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	8,573

CHALLENGER, April 30.

From Canada.

Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Pls.	2,236

from U. S. A.

Steel, Bamboo.....	„	2,758
„ Sheets	„	623
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain.....	„	419
Tubes	„	700
Iron Tubes	„	743
Tinned Plates, Plain...	„	3,806
Cotton, Raw ..Bls. 450	„	1,575
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	„	548
Paper Coated	„	349
Tobacco, Leaf.....	„	1,377
„ Stalk	„	125

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, April 30.

To Honolulu.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.82

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	„	3.03
Brassware.....	„	86
Egg, Yolk, Frozen ..	„	198
Hog Casings.....	„	21
Intestines, Pigs'	„	36
Oil, Wood.....	„	16,775
Sheep Casings	„	20
Tallow, Vegetable	„	3,089

To New York.

Silk, Piece Goods ...	„	0.83
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 6	„	5.28
White, other Ports Bls. 10.....	Pls.	10.31
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 2	„	2.06
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	10.33
Silk, Raw Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 60	„	60.60
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled from: Dupions, Shanghai Bls. 5	„	4.95
Silk Cocoon Strippings Bls. 4	„	12.40
Antimony, Regulus....	„	1,260
Brassware	„	79
Bristles, Assorted.....	„	30
Cotton, Raw .. Bls. 1	„	4
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	„	191
„ Yolk, Dried....	„	84
Feathers, Duck	„	203
Hair Nets, Human ..	„	8
Intestines, Pigs'	„	7
Seed, Sesamum	„	420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	1,732
Tallow, Vegetable	„	507
Wool, Sheep's.....	„	203
Skins, Doe, Untanned	Pcs.	3,670
„ Lamb, „	„	100
„ Weasel, with Tails, Unclassed	„	6,050

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 20.....	Pls.	20.39

To Houston.

Hair Stumps, Human..	„	18

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	15
Oil, Tea.....	„	335

To Reading.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 25	Pls.	24.70

To Boston.

Sausage, Casings	„	49
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	423

FORRESBANK, May 2.

from U. S. A.

Steel Sheets, under⅛ in thick	Pls.	674
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	„	1,227
Ink, Printing	„	26
Cigarettes	Mille	53,560

From Manila.

Buntal Fibre	Pls.	2
Sugar, Brown.....	„	687
„ Green	„	5,524
Alcohol, Rectified	Galls.	34,000

ALABAMA MARU, May 2.

from U. S. A.

Fish, Salt	Pls.	9
Meats, Preserved.....	„	12

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the greater portion of the past week maintained a steady to firm position, but evinced a weaker tendency toward the close, by reason of fairly large arrivals from the interior and comparatively very little absorption by the mills in general, in the face of the gradual appreciation in Mid-Americans. Prices during the past week fluctuated within a very narrow range and on the whole showed an advance of about half a tael per picul higher than that current in the previous period. Stocks here of the domestic growth, at this time, may be said to be plentiful and notwithstanding the poor demand, holders are loath to part with their holdings at current rates, being encouraged in their views by the steady to firm tendency in the foreign fibre, and if they are free from financial encumbrances, it is very likely that they may realize their expectation, provided the foreign fibre continues in a firm direction. However, on the other hand, the very gloomy aspect of the current political affairs can hardly prove to be conducive toward that end and under the circumstances, there is every likelihood of experiencing a favourable reaction, at which time, it would be advantageous to purchase at every break, in that no sooner the political situation became more stabilized, it can be reasonably expected that higher prices may evolve both on yarn and raw cotton.

Yarn:—Since the issue of our last circular the market has been keeping steady to firm with prices advanced about Tls. 1.00 from last week's level. However, business for export owing to the political uncertainty prevailing, was restricted to very small dimensions and exporters bought only on a hand-to-mouth basis while some of the exporters are for the time. being uninterested.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.04
American-Middling last reported	8.73
Tone of Market, *Steady.*	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	282
Fine Oomra, July.....	317
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	331
Tone of the market—*Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	16.50	Spot.
	16.22	July.
	16.59	Oct.
	16.83	Dec.
	16.90	Jan.
	17.09	Mar.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	32.60
Shanghai, Spot.....	32.25
M. Ginned, Spot.....	32.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	33.50
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf .	31.50

Tone of the market—*Steady*

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The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

中國國民黨中央執行委員會週報

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE

The Weekly Organ Of The Central Executive Committee Of The Kuomintang.

Issued Every Sunday

Contents: Political, Economic And Cultural Materials Regarding Nationalist China

Monthly Subscription $2, Single copy 50 cts.

Editorial And Business Office
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